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THE JERUSALEM POST

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THE JERUSALEM POST
INTERNATIONAL EDITION
The perfect gift for your friends and relations

Arens tells Beirut how to oust Syrians

Jerusalem Post Staff
Defence Minister Moshe Arens yesterday called for a "series of disincentives" to be created by the Lebanese government to facilitate a Syrian troop withdrawal from that country. One such incentive would be for Lebanon to take guerrilla action in Syrian-controlled territory.

In an interview in *The Washington Post*, Arens said guerrilla activity would help persuade Syria that they're better off getting out (of Lebanon) than staying in.

In creating disincentives for Syria to stand pat, Arens said, "The most important thing is the Lebanese government. If (it) can create the perception that it is strong...that it is exercising Lebanese jurisdiction over the 40 per cent of Lebanon that is not under Syrian control, then maybe it can remove the mask of presumed legitimacy from the Syrian presence in Lebanon."

"If it is capable of getting support from its positions from other Arab governments, like Jordan and Egypt, if that position is strongly supported by the western world and the U.S., that's one thing that

might make the Syrian position more uncomfortable," Arens is quoted as saying.

He added: "If the Lebanese government can add to that some guerrilla activity against the Syrians in areas controlled by Syria, I think that will help to make a point...that maybe the Syrians will decide they're better off getting out than staying in."

Asked yesterday in Washington to comment on the Arens interview, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir told his CBS Television interviewers that he had not read the interview, but said, "Our defence minister knows what he's talking about."

Shamir said he does not know of any bilateral decision with the U.S. on the matter, but that "Proposals in this direction are likely to be raised in the framework of the joint (U.S.-Israeli) political-military committee, whose establishment was decided upon in the Washington talks."

Meanwhile, U.S. officials denied that Arens' comments indicated a joint U.S.-Israeli strategy to promote Lebanese Army actions against the Syrian occupying forces.



Former U.S. secretary of state Cyrus Vance (left) and his wife look at King Tutankhamen's golden mask yesterday during their visit to the Cairo Museum. (Story on page 2). (UPI telephoto)

Talks on C-o-L pay are stalled

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Representatives of the Histadrut and the Coordinating Committee of the Economic Organizations yesterday broke off talks on paying an advance on January's cost-of-living increment after only 45 minutes of discussions. Each side accused the other of backtracking from the agreement reached in principle in Jerusalem on Wednesday night, under the mediation of Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orlitz.

Nevertheless, both sides agreed that the talks should be renewed as soon as possible, and this may be done today.

Yesterday, the negotiating teams were headed by Yisrael Kessar, head of the trade union department in the Histadrut, and Uzi Natanel, head of the labour subcommittee of the coordinating committee.

The crux of the matter appears to be the Histadrut's determination that the cost-of-living agreement be kept in full, and Kessar yesterday accused Natanel of trying to obtain concessions not provided for in the agreement, which would "erode the real wages of the workers."

Natanel's view is that since no advance is included in the cost-of-living agreement, the advance is a gesture of good will, and so the Histadrut should be generous in interpreting the overall cost-of-living pay-rise procedure.

For example, the 17.9 per cent advance agreed upon can be paid in mid-December or at the end of December. The difference, due to inflation, is considerable. The employers want it to be reduced to 85 per cent for November-December, even if it is above 30 per cent, since the workers are receiving an advance.

Such details could mean a considerable cut in real wages; alternatively they could eat deeply into the profitability of the manufacturers.

The employers also feel that they have the tacit support of the Finance Ministry since Cohen-Orlitz has stated on several occasions that due to Israel's economic situation, the "real" take-home pay of workers must be cut.

U.S. to stand by pact

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — U.S. President Ronald Reagan yesterday said the U.S. and Lebanon continue to support the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement on May 17.

With Lebanese President Amin Gemayel standing at his side following their working luncheon at the White House, Reagan made clear the U.S. has no intention of reopening that accord, despite pressure from Syria and others to do so.

Jemayel, who also spoke at a farewell ceremony, did not specifically refer to the May 17 accord. But other Lebanese and U.S. officials insisted he continues to support the pact with Israel, albeit not reluctantly.

In the face of strong U.S. support, the deal — which was negotiated with the help of Secretary of State George Shultz — the Lebanese president apparently does not feel able of backing away from it though he has been under strong pressure from within his weak government to accept Syrian demands.

U.S. officials have insisted that any unravelling of the carefully conceived arrangement would undermine U.S. credibility throughout the region and America's continuing efforts to secure the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

"Lebanon once shone like a jewel in the sun," Reagan said at the White House. "America will do what it can to support Lebanon's efforts to restore her tranquillity and independence. To this end, we stand by the May 17 agreement as the best and most viable basis for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. Once again, I appeal to the other external forces to leave Lebanon."

Earlier in the day Jemayel said the Syrians would be leaving Lebanon, but he gave no information to back up that assessment.

U.S. officials were deeply worried that yesterday's assassination of a leading Druse figure in Lebanon would further complicate the national reconciliation process.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S., Israel near accord on buying weapons here

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — The U.S. and Israel are close to working out a unique arrangement which would have the double purpose of pre-positioning U.S. ammunition in Israel and promoting the Israeli economy.

Under the scheme, U.S. and Israeli officials said, the Pentagon would purchase large amounts of Israeli-made ammunition and other military equipment which would remain in Israeli stockpiles ready for American use during an emergency.

This proposal, they said, will be high on the agenda of the just created joint U.S.-Israeli military-political committee when it convenes in Washington for the first time in early January. It was but one of the options seriously discussed during Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's talks with President Ronald Reagan and other senior U.S. officials this week.

There are all sorts of other arrangements under consideration, especially in the area of pre-positioning U.S. medical supplies and establishing contingency procedures for the use of Israeli medical facilities.

Arens back from U.S., sees 'turning point' in relations

Defence Minister Moshe Arens said yesterday upon returning from the U.S. that his talks there were a "turning point" towards good relations between the U.S. and Israel. He declined further comment, saying that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir would give fuller details when he returns today.

Arens met for more than half an hour with Communications Minister Mordechai Zipori, who filled in during his absence, and Chief of Staff Rav Aluf Moshe Levy, before giving his brief press conference at Ben-Gurion Airport.

"I hope that following the meetings in Washington, and in future talks, Israel and the U.S. will be on the road toward coordinating political and military policies in achieving the common interests of the two countries," Arens told reporters.

"Such coordination has already been achieved regarding Lebanon," said Arens, adding that "declarations concerning such common interests" have long been made by Shamir and President Ronald Reagan. "I assume that there also will be broader coordination on Middle East matters in the (U.S.-Israeli) political-military committee, which will deal with such coordination on an established basis," he added.

Arens said he expects increased cooperation in the development of weapons systems, particularly the Lavi warplane. Even though there was not much enthusiasm for this project in the U.S. in the past, today the level of collaboration is higher than had been expected. (Iim)

IDF uproots roadside trees

By DAVID RICHARDSON
The Israel Defence Forces has uprooted five dunams of fruit trees belonging to Arab farmers along the road leading from Kfar Sava to the West Bank town of Kalkilya, it was learned yesterday.

The army's action follows repeated petrol-bomb attacks on Israeli traffic which were mounted from the orchards, according to military sources.

Local sources reported that the farmers involved were summoned to the local police station the night before the trees were destroyed, were informed of the army's plans, and kept there until the operation was over.

The civil administration, basing itself on Jordanian law, says that the farmers will not be compensated, since the trees were uprooted for security reasons. The farmers have been warned not to re-plant any trees in the area.

Jerusalem Post investigation Illegal dentistry flourishes —and ministry helpless

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter
The Health Ministry has proved unable to stop scores of dentists from working illegally for dental clinics that offer sub-standard and sometimes unsuitable treatment at supposedly bargain prices — and also violate the law by advertising.

Over a dozen commercial dental clinics, some with a number of branches, have sprouted up around the country over the last two years. Nearly all advertise in local and national newspapers and on handbills to attract patients distressed by the high prices of regular private-practice dentists.

According to the Dental Law (revised version) 1979, dentists working for clinics that advertise are liable to have their licences revoked. (A full report of *The Jerusalem Post's* investigation appears today in our local supplement, *In Jerusalem*.)

In addition, according to *In Jerusalem's* investigation, dentists working for non-dentist clinic owners — such as dental technicians or businessmen — are breaking the law, since they may work only for fellow dentists. The law was written with the aim of preventing dentists from giving unnecessary treatment to make extra profits.

The Health Ministry's department for dental health, headed by Dr. Moshe Kelman, has only 5½ employees, and has proved impotent in the supervision of clinics and

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 3)

Nablus squatters agree to vacate if so ordered

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Defence Minister Moshe Arens said yesterday that the 30-odd settler squatters at Joseph's Tomb in Nablus are there illegally and will be treated accordingly.

Speaking at Ben-Gurion Airport on his return from the U.S., Arens said that he fully supports any state-settlers demonstrating at Joseph's Tomb, at Nablus last night decided to move out during a night, but vowed they would return today to continue their protest.

Peace Now accordingly called for its counter-demonstration at the site today.

Settlers and decisions by Communications Minister Mordechai Zipori, who replaced him during his absence, Zipori said on Wednesday at the settlers who have taken to lying overnight at the site, which gives as a yeshiva, are infringing

the terms of a permit granted by the local military commander.

Last night, the settlers let it be known that they would avoid a confrontation with the army and "if asked to move would leave voluntarily."

But Yisrael Harel, one of their spokesmen, added that he was confident that a permanent Jewish presence would be established in Nablus and that this would be sanctioned by the government. There is no longer a need to establish settlements "like thieves in the night," he said.

Five Peace Now activists went to Nablus yesterday to tell Gush Emunim leaders, who are heading the sit-in, that the peace movement would use all means at its disposal (Continued on Page 17)

Yeshiva men beat up two Arabs in Old City

By MICHAEL EILAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Students from the Birkat Avraham yeshiva in Jerusalem's Old City went on a rampage in the Moslem Quarter last night, smashing shop windows and injuring two Arab neighbours with blows from iron rods, according to municipal reports.

Police arrested three Arab men and two yeshiva students. One of the students was held on suspicion of attacking a policeman with a hammer.

Birkat Avraham has earned notoriety for the troubles its students have caused in the Moslem quarter neighbourhood near the Western Wall. Municipal Arab affairs adviser Morris Zilka said last night that "the only way to solve the problem of tension in the neighbourhood is to move the yeshiva out of the Old City."

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WARNING: The Ministry of Health has determined that smoking is harmful to health.

Up, Up, and Awaahhhhh!!!!

Fear of flying is a source of error for people with flight phobia, and in this Wednesday's issue of *LIFE STYLE* magazine, psychologists explain the phobia and its treatment.

Once cured, *LIFE STYLE* focuses on travel abroad, visiting London on an exciting New Year's jaunt, and then on to Antibes in the south of France.

Remember when 'health food' meant cod-liver oil? Today, health food has much greater variety, and tastes a lot better. *LIFE STYLE* visits a health food hotel in Ashkelon.

And more: critic-wit Matt Nevisky, cartoon by Kirschen, plus the regular columns and features.

All this in *LIFE STYLE*, free with this Wednesday's Jerusalem Post.

Beirut Druse head slain by gunman

Post Middle East Affairs Reporter
and Agencies
Druse religious leader Sheikh Halim Takieddine was assassinated in Beirut yesterday, exacerbating the already explosive situation in the Lebanese capital.

Takieddine, was second only to Druse spiritual leader Sheikh Mohammed Abu Bakra, and was a proponent of coexistence among Lebanon's various sects. He was shot by a lone gunman in his West Beirut home.

It was not known last night who the assassin was, or what motivated him. But tension in Beirut heightened perceptibly as the night curfew in the city was advanced from 8 p.m. to 5 p.m., ostensibly to aid the police investigation into the killing.

Observers in Beirut expressed concern that the assassination, regardless of whether or not it was politically motivated, will push the country further along the path of renewed civil war. Beirut International Airport remained closed for the second day running yesterday as Druse militiamen upheld their threat to shell it unless Lebanese Army and Christian militia units are withdrawn from its vicinity.

Takieddine was head of the Druse religious court in Beirut and a moderate supporter of Walid Jumblatt. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Shares surge sharply

By JOSEPH MORGENTHAU
Post Finance Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Non-banking shares surged sharply yesterday on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, with 186 shares advancing by 5 per cent or more.

Only 10 securities fell by 5 per cent or more. Trading advanced to just over 15755m., nearly half as much again as in recent sessions.

Bank shares were mixed, with Bank Leumi off by just over 3.5 per cent in heavy trading.

Yesterday's activity caught many observers by surprise. The recent rise had been generally described as a technical upward adjustment following the sharp drops which preceded it.

(See Page 17)

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	1.12.83	MIN	MAX.		
		C	F	C	
AMSTERDAM	4	25	7	45	Clear
BRUSSELS	3	27	8	43	Clear
RUHRIG AREA	2	22	11	50	Clear
CHICAGO	18	18	5	23	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	18	2	28	Clear
FRANKFURT	4	25	7	45	Clear
GENEVA	2	28	8	46	Clear
HELSINKI	9	16	8	21	Clear
HONG KONG	15	20	28	76	Clear
JOHANNESBURG	15	24	76	Clear	
LONDON	12	14	19	66	Clear
MADRID	4	39	7	45	Clear
MUNICH	4	39	7	45	Clear
NEW YORK	3	27	9	32	Snow
OSLO	10	14	4	25	Cloudy
PARIS	1	34	9	48	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	18	24	32	90	Clear
SÃO PAULO	18	21	28	82	Rain
STOCKHOLM	8	18	4	21	Cloudy
TOKYO	8	14	17	57	Clear
TORONTO	3	30	7	37	Cloudy
VIENNA	1	37	7	45	Cloudy
ZURICH	2	28	8	46	Clear

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to clear
Outlook for Shabbat: Same

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	18	13-20	20
Golan	30	10-20	20
Nahariya	51	11-25	24
Safed	39	10-18	18
Haifa Port	55	17-25	24
Tiberias	52	10-21	22
Nazareth	34	15-23	23
Afula	34	9-25	25
Shomron	27	9-22	21
Tel Aviv	50	12-23	23
B-G Airport	37	9-27	25
Jericho	38	9-25	23
Caesarea	36	12-25	25
Beersheba	17	15-26	26
Eilat	20	11-28	28

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Knesset Speaker Menahem Bevan was the guest of honor at a dinner in the Knesset yesterday for 400 delegates attending the Youth Aliya 50th anniversary celebrations.

Swedish Ambassador and Mrs. Sven Hirdman visited the Weizmann Institute of Science on Wednesday, and were luncheon guests of its President and Mrs. Michael Sela.

Jerusalem scouts' hazing 'not so severe'

The parents of Jerusalem Scouts who were hazed during an "initiation ceremony" last week said yesterday that the ordeal was far less severe than originally reported. Speaking for the parents, Uri Dromi said there was no sexual harassment of the troops of 12-year-old Beit Hakarem children, as had been reported. The parents did find, however, that some of the children were beaten by two assistant counselors. The two assistants, the counselor in charge and the head of the Beit Hakarem scouts had been relieved of their duties, Dromi said. In the future, he said, parents will be more closely involved in the scouts' activities.

Plant dedicated

A pilot plant for producing industrial steam from the combustion of agricultural wastes was dedicated yesterday at the Miluot factory near Acre, in the presence of Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i. The \$3.1 million energy-saving plant was built with the help of a ministry grant of 15 per cent of the cost and development loans of 50 per cent.

Committee Concerned Citizens
"DEMOCRACY BEGINS AT HOME"
SIMCHA DINITZ, President, CCC
will address a public meeting
on Monday, December 5, 1983, at the King David Hotel.
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The evening is being made possible through the generosity of Mr. Yakutiel Feldmann of Dan Hotels.
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To
Ofra and Tony Mendelowitz
A SON
Grandson to:
Yehudit and Yosef Fingerman, Netanya
Marcia and Maurice Mendelowitz, Ramat Hasharon

HOME NEWS

Money printing hits IS36.2b. in November

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter
The government printed IS36.2 billion in November, the Bank of Israel announced yesterday. About IS25b. of this amount was used to buy bank shares under the terms of the government's agreement with the major banks.

About IS50b. of the IS109 billion printed by the government so far during this fiscal year has gone towards the purchase of bank shares. The Treasury had originally planned to print IS70 billion during the entire fiscal year, which runs from April 1 to March 31.

Israel may ask Europe for 6-month export cut

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israel is so short of foreign currency that Common Market countries may be asked to limit their exports to the country for six to nine months, coalition chairman MK Avraham Shapira said yesterday. Speaking at the monthly meeting of the Israel-U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Shapira said he was sure the Europeans would understand Israel's financial plight and accede to this "unusual demand."

But the Agudat Yisrael MK admitted that even such a six to nine months grace period would not solve Israel's problems. "What is needed is a package deal between the government, private employers and the Histadrut. All must work together to solve the grave problems we are now facing," he said.

Until a package deal is achieved, the Finance Ministry must "take administrative measures to stop the outflow of foreign currency from the country," Shapira did not say so explicitly, but implied that the \$3,000 which an Israeli going abroad may purchase should be reduced.

Defending Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orad from media criticism that he "promises much but does little," Shapira noted that Cohen-Orad has only been in office one month. He has not succeeded in tackling the economy's most basic problem — a drastic budget cut — but has restored the people's faith in the government, Shapira maintained. The finance minister has also persuaded

employers and the Histadrut to moderate their respective demands. Shapira said the best way to encourage exports is to introduce a two-tier exchange system which would give exporters a higher rate. The present "exchange-rate guarantee scheme" has not only cost the government \$700 million this year but has failed because no exporter knows how much of a premium he will receive, Shapira said. The uncertainty reduces the exporters' ability to plan ahead, he noted.

The public is apparently trying to defend its purchasing power at the expense of past or current savings, the observers said. This explains the large withdrawals from savings plans.

American officials are not even certain that Geneva-based peace talks will reconvene. Reagan announced that special U.S. envoy Donald Rumsfeld will return to the Middle East to resume his own efforts. "He'll be returning to the area soon and will be working directly with President Jemayel to arrange foreign troop withdrawals and to pursue Lebanese national reconciliation," Reagan said.

"I was particularly impressed by the initiative that President Jemayel took in calling for a national dialogue," the U.S. president said. "Today, he and I have discussed his programme for national unity, and, Mr. President, your efforts to

with the U.S. This means Israel is recognized as a developing country under the "general system of preferences," allowing it to sell any of 2,500 articles in the U.S. without tariffs and practically unhindered by quotas. But the GSP list does not include textiles and fashions, a situation that has limited the sales of Israeli clothing in the U.S. by lowering its competitiveness.

"If the free trade zone proposal is finally approved — it requires special legislation both here and in the U.S. — it could really change the face of Israeli industry," Patt's aide said. "For us, the American market is a vast sea of opportunity; for the Americans, our exports to them are not even a drop in the ocean. As far as I know, there is no free-trade zone arrangement between the U.S. and any other country."

At least "two or three" years would have to pass before a free-trade zone pact becomes a reality, ministry sources in Jerusalem believe. Whether removal of customs from U.S. imports would result in lower prices for such imports remains doubtful, since — as in the case of imports from EEC countries — the cancellation of the customs are promptly set off by new levies here.

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Four minutes after warning Israel Television, engineers at the Communications Ministry last night took the unprecedented step of blacking out the Mabat newscast in protest against delays in the establishment of the public communications company, Bezek.

At 9 p.m., Israel TV broadcast a notice that it would go off the air for "one hour, due to the wildest strike by communications workers."

Insurance companies' losses blamed on dealings abroad
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Insurance companies in Israel lost some \$23 million during the last two years due to their activities abroad, insurance and capital market commissioner Yehuda Drori told the Knesset Finance Committee yesterday.

Most of the MKs harshly criticized the companies' management and proposed radical reforms in the insurance industry. Haim Ramon (Alignment) said that the administration of compulsory car insurance should be transferred from the Insurance Companies Association to the National Insurance Institute.

But other committee members said that blame for the current difficulties in the insurance sector should lie with the Treasury's insurance commissioner, who has not fulfilled his responsibility for supervision.

Yitzhak Zeiger (Liberals) warned that the root of the problem is not excessive competition among the companies, but the commissioner's mismanagement. Insurance industry representative Yosef Hachmi said during the meeting that the problems facing the insurance sector will not lead to a premium increase. What is needed is a change in collection procedures, he said.

Hachmi added that the companies should be allowed to raise premiums monthly, in line with the consumer price index, instead of every three months.

Eitan expresses approval of PLO prisoner exchange
Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — Israel was right to exchange thousands of terrorists for the six soldiers held by the PLO, former chief of staff Rafael Eitan told an audience at the Technion yesterday.

He said Israel sets the greatest value on the lives and welfare of its soldiers, and that is how it should be. Eitan said he had not intended to hurt the feelings of the families of the six by his recent comments that they had shamefully been captured without a fight. Nevertheless, he said he stands by his belief that the fighting norms laid down by the IDF should be adhered to.

He disclosed that Israel is holding 239 Syrian prisoners, including two colonels, but at the moment there are no signs that Syria is interested in an exchange. Eitan was speaking on behalf of his new Tzomet movement.

Shilansky urges early release for Adviv
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Deputy Minister Dov Shilansky said yesterday he would like to see security prisoner Udi Adviv released from prison and allowed to marry his fiancée.

Shilansky, a deputy minister in the Prime Minister's Office, told Kol Yisrael that society should "give Adviv a smile" and allow him to prepare for the future. Eight MKs recently launched a campaign to persuade the Prisons Authority to allow Adviv to marry. Adviv has also asked to be given an early release, having completed two-thirds of his 17-year-sentence for travelling to Syria and meeting with enemy agents.

Shilansky said that he met Adviv by chance a year ago while visiting the works committee. The planned dismissals are one of the conditions stipulated in the agreement under which the company will receive a \$10 million loan to overcome its immediate financial problems.

Solomonov said it hopes to receive the first installment of the loan in the next few days. The money will be used to pay November salaries and to purchase raw materials.

Works committee chairman Pinhas Groob said he could not comment on the planned dismissals until he receives details from management.

BUDGETS. — The Interior Ministry will increase the development budgets of the 46 Arab local councils by 120 per cent in real terms this year, ministry Director-General Haim Koversky, said this week.

BABIES. — A WIZO day-care centre for 120 children aged one to four is scheduled to open at the beginning of January in Tel Aviv's Ramat Aviv Gimmel quarter.

Second half of body discovered near Tulkarm
TULKARM (Itm). — Police using tracker dogs yesterday found the upper half of a man's body, the lower portion of which was discovered on Wednesday, outside the village of Atli near here. The man was also decapitated, and police are still searching for the head.

Police found a gold chain and

50 U.S. Jewish retirees
Jerusalem Post Reporter
A programme to encourage American Jewish pensioners to settle in Israel has been instituted by the World Zionist Organization, with the arrival of 50 retirees on a pilot tour.

The participants, in their 50s and 60s, paid for their flight and expenses here. They will stay at a Netanya hotel for four months, during which they will learn Hebrew in a special *ulpan*. They will also work as volunteers in a school, a hospital and with handicapped children.

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(in English)
for a special programme involving visiting therapists working with the Institute during the months of January and February.
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GERTIE GLAZER
A memorial service will be held on Sunday, December 4, 1983, at 3 p.m. at the Savoyon cemetery.
The Family

Falasha couple wins High Court order
The High Court of Justice yesterday ordered Interior Minister Yosef Burg to show cause within 45 days why he should not give an Ethiopian couple and their four young children immigrant certificates, identity cards and Israeli citizenship.

In their petition, David and Rosina Tasma say repeated requests to the ministry for immigrant certificates and identity cards have gone unanswered, apparently because the wife's Jewishness is questioned. They faced a similar blank wall when they asked Minister without Portfolio Mordechai Beor-Porat, the cabinet member dealing with Ethiopian Jewry, for help.



U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz (left) greets Lebanese President Amin Jemayel upon his arrival in Washington on Wednesday (UPI telephoto)

REAGAN-JEMAYEL

(Continued from Page One)
American officials are not even certain that Geneva-based peace talks will reconvene. Reagan announced that special U.S. envoy Donald Rumsfeld will return to the Middle East to resume his own efforts. "He'll be returning to the area soon and will be working directly with President Jemayel to arrange foreign troop withdrawals and to pursue Lebanese national reconciliation," Reagan said.

Vance against military pact
CAIRO (AP). — Former U.S. secretary of state Cyrus Vance said yesterday he saw no need for the just-concluded military cooperation agreement between the U.S. and Israel. The agreement might harm the American image in the Middle East, he said.

Vance spoke to reporters briefly after meeting Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali here. Earlier in the day, Vance had an hour-long meeting with President Hosni Mubarak. Vance acknowledged he had not seen the agreement but said he didn't see the need for the agreement. Asked whether the agreement would hurt the U.S. image in the Middle East, he replied: "It might be."

French soldier shot dead by sniper in Beirut
BEIRUT (Reuters). — A French soldier of the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon was killed by a sniper in south Beirut early yesterday, a French military spokesman said.

Minor gets 10-year sentence for manslaughter
BEERSHEBA (Itm). — A 10-year prison term was imposed on a minor for manslaughter by the Beersheba District Court yesterday. On August 29, 1982, when he was 16½, the minor stabbed Aharon Toiser to death during a fight.

Draw in chess tourney
LONDON (Reuters). — Soviet defector Victor Korchnoi and Gary Kasparov of the USSR last night drew their fifth game of a world chess championship elimination match here after 21 moves.

Yeshiva students
(Continued from Page One)
As the fight developed, Arab women and children started to throw stones from nearby yards. It was at this stage that police arrested three Arab men.

Falasha couple wins High Court order
The petition says that after wife gave up her Christian faith they were married in civil religious ceremonies in Asmara 1970. Their first three children, oldest one now 12, were born in Ethiopia. Their fourth was born this country 1½ years ago and registered as a Jew. Despite couple's willingness to have the wife undergo the ceremony fixed by the chief rabbi of Falashas, they have not been given an opportunity to do so.

Reagan may give nod to new anti-missile system

NEW YORK. — U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his national security advisers have agreed in principle to develop defensive weapons that could destroy incoming nuclear missiles, *The New York Times* reported yesterday.

Quoting an unidentified administration official, *The Times* said Reagan has not yet decided what specific technologies to explore or how much to spend on them, but favours long-term research and development.

In Geneva, meanwhile, U.S.-Soviet negotiations on reducing long-range missiles and bombers lasted over three hours yesterday at the Soviet mission and were scheduled to continue next Tuesday, seemingly headed for a normal recess.

The U.S. mission said in a brief communique that the meeting of Soviet Ambassador Viktor Karpov and U.S. negotiator Edward Rowny lasted three hours and 25 minutes, making their 76th plenary session one of the longest of the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START).

In Zurich, a Soviet general was quoted as saying that new missiles to be deployed in East Germany and Czechoslovakia would be capable of knocking out all U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles stationed in western Europe.

Gen. Yuri Lebedev, a nuclear arms expert of the Soviet armed forces' general staff, also said that every new type of U.S. missile in Europe must be considered by the Soviet Union as a strategic weapon. (AP, Reuters)



Pro-Iranian Shia Moslems with a poster of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini ride past a U.S. Marine unit at a position near the Beirut Airport yesterday. (UPI telephoto)

Caribbeans export duty free to U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP). — U.S. President Ronald Reagan designated 11 Caribbean nations on Wednesday as being eligible for special trade status, allowing them to export goods duty-free to the U.S.

The countries are Barbados, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Panama, Netherlands Antilles, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, and St. Christopher-Nevis.

Supreme Soviet to convene Dec. 28

MOSCOW (Reuters). — The Soviet leadership announced yesterday that the Supreme Soviet will convene on December 28, but gave no indication whether President Yuri Andropov would attend.

A brief announcement carried by the official Tass news agency said the USSR's parliament would assemble in the Kremlin on that date. It contained no other details.

Conflicting signals about the likely dates for meetings of the Supreme Soviet and the Communist Party central committee have fuelled intense speculation about the health of Andropov in the past two days. He has not been seen in public since mid-August, and missed the important annual Red Square military parade last month.

Military bans biggest Turkish newspaper

ISTANBUL (Reuters). — Martial law authorities yesterday banned the publication of *Hurriyet*, the country's largest-selling daily newspaper, for an indefinite period, newspaper staff said.

No reason was given for the closure.

Hurriyet staff believe it may have been due to the appearance in the paper on Tuesday of a paid death notice for Ismail Bile, secretary-general of the outlawed Turkish Communist Party, believed to have been living in Eastern Europe.

Hurriyet staff said another possible reason for the closure was a headline story yesterday demanding control over recent consumer price rises. In a clear attack on the government, it said no control on prices is being exercised.

Sikhs burn buses in Indian protest

NEW DELHI (Reuters). — Violence erupted again yesterday in the Punjab as militant students seized buses and burned them inside a Sikh College, the Press Trust of India news agency reported.

PTI said the students, apparently retaliating against the burning of a Sikh temple in the predominantly Hindu state of Rajasthan, burned two government-owned buses inside the college in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar.

The Punjab has witnessed a series of violent incidents since a regional Sikh party launched a campaign 15 months ago for greater autonomy.

REWARD. — A Chinese Air Force pilot who flew his MiG-17 to Taiwan last month was given \$1.2 million in gold yesterday as a reward for defecting.

Dutch police free Heineken

AMSTERDAM (Reuters). — Dutch police on Wednesday freed the kidnapped chairman of Heineken Breweries, Freddie Heineken, and his chauffeur and arrested three of six people alleged to have organized the 21-day-old abduction.

Heineken, 60, and the 57-year-old chauffeur, Ab Dodderer, were found by police handcuffed and chained in a dawn raid on an Amsterdam timber yard, police Chief Inspector Kees Sietsma told a press conference.

Both were in good health but needed rest.

Heineken's company, the largest beer producer in Europe, paid a

large ransom on Monday, but several million guilders (more than \$1m.) of this had already been recovered, Sietsma said. He did not give the exact size of the ransom.

A further 21 people linked to the kidnappers were arrested in more than 20 raids early yesterday, added Sietsma, who headed the police enquiry.

Police had been shadowing several of the kidnappers for more than a week, after being alerted by an anonymous tip on November 16.

All those arrested are Dutch. Police know the names of the other three organizers and are looking for them, Sietsma said.

Row over Aussie secret agents' raid

MELBOURNE (AP). — Five masked Australian secret agent trainees with machine guns menaced the staff of a hotel after smashing into a room as part of a mock terrorist exercise, officials said yesterday.

Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said the exercise by the top-secret Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS) had not been authorized by his office and he called the mock attack "particularly nasty and intolerable."

Police arrested the ASIS agents, who officials said might have been drinking, and the five could face charges.

An immediate government investigation was ordered, and questions were raised as to why ASIS, which is responsible for covert intelligence operations overseas, was conducting domestic operations.

The mock attack was carried out at a Sheraton hotel by ASIS trainees on Wednesday night, Hayden said.

The agents pretended to rescue a hostage being held at the hotel by two other agents posing as terrorists, officials said.

A guest told hotel officials that two men were smashing down a door on the 10th floor. When a staff member went to investigate, he became involved in a fight with one of the ASIS men.

A short time later, the five ASIS agents, all carrying machine guns, appeared in the hotel lobby, threatened the hotel staff and ordered them into the kitchen before fleeing.

Welsh author Richard Llewellyn dies at 77

LONDON (AP). — Novelist and playwright Richard Llewellyn, whose book *How Green Was My Valley* became a best-seller in 1939, died on Wednesday at age 77, his family reported yesterday.

Llewellyn was born in rural southwest Wales, far from the coal-

mining valleys of South Wales about which he was to write so often.

How Green Was My Valley depicted the hard, dangerous life of the close-knit Welsh mining community during the 1930s. The book, praised for its impassioned integrity, sold widely in Britain and the U.S.

Argentine PoWs feared UK 'cannibals'

AUCKLAND (AP). — Argentine troops wounded during the Falklands war feared that British soldiers would eat them, and some actually woke up to find themselves surrounded by paratroopers with knives and forks.

A Royal Navy doctor said in an interview in New Zealand. Surgeon Lieutenant Commander Simon Glover said in an interview published in the *New Zealand Herald* yesterday that he became aware of the Argentines' fears on a hospital ship during the war.

Argentine commanders had told their men they would be eaten if they were taken prisoner, Glover said.

British soldiers played on the fears of wounded Argentines, who were put in beds next to British wounded on the converted cruise ship *Uganda*. "More than one Argentine awoke to find his bed surrounded by (British) paratroopers, each with a knife and fork," said Glover.

"Actually we had to put a stop to that," he said. "It probably didn't help that I operated wearing cook's trousers," he said.

Feuding French left holds summit

PARIS (AP). — Leaders of the French Socialist and Communist parties opened a day-long summit yesterday in an attempt to iron out differences over policies of Socialist President Francois Mitterrand's government.

Communist leader Georges Marchais said he was "open to all ideas."

Socialist Party first secretary Lionel Jospin said in an opening statement that "this meeting must serve — if we are in agreement — to take joint initiatives, notably in the political struggle against the right."

The Communists, junior partners in Mitterrand's government, have been increasingly critical of government policy, both in foreign and domestic affairs. But in recent days, they have been trying to minimize their differences with the dominant Socialists.

\$44m. in cocaine seized in New York

NEW YORK (Reuters). — Drug co-forensic agents on Wednesday seized cocaine worth more than \$44 million and arrested seven Colombian nationals, including three frogmen who had been swimming in New York Harbour to retrieve the drug.

The frogmen had swum out to a ship to retrieve three duffel bags they thought contained cocaine, but actually contained cat litter, brown sugar and talcum powder.

Government agents had engineered the switch and then staked out the ship. Officials said the bust would drive up the price of cocaine on the city's black market.

The cocaine, weighing some 200 kilograms was seized in two raids, the first aboard the Panamanian registered ship *Anadria* earlier this week and the second at a New York apartment yesterday.

85% of Polish students oppose the regime

WARSAW (AP). — A recent survey of 650 students conducted by Warsaw University showed that 85 per cent are willing to engage in clandestine political activity, 85 per cent oppose the socialist system in Poland, and 60 per cent believe the world should adopt western-style democracy.

The survey, one of a series conducted periodically by the university's sociologists since 1958, documented growing opposition to the system among educated young people, many of whom are the children of the ruling elite.

"There has been a more drastic change to attitude over the past five years than in the previous 20," said a Pole familiar with the surveys. The state-run media has not publicized the latest poll, but government officials have repeatedly expressed concern over the alienation of youth.

The policy-making Communist Party Central Committee, at a meeting October 14-15, set as one of its most important tasks "the struggle to rid...the consciousness of young people of all hostile doctrines and attitudes propagated by our political enemies."

Attempts to stamp out "hostile attitudes" included a one-week ban on American, West German and Norwegian music after leaders of those countries congratulated Solidarity union chairman Lech Walesa on winning the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize last month.

A more systematic campaign is under way at universities, which require students to pass examinations in Marxist theory based on courses taught by army officers. The army has been the backbone of Communist authority in Poland since the December 13, 1981, martial-law decree which suspended Solidarity.

Certain ideas, books and facts banned from the classroom find outlets, however, in underground "free universities." Courses include Polish-Russian relations over the centuries, labour history since the introduction of Communist rule after World War II, and the history of Poland from 1918 to 1939, when it was fully independent.

Official courses tend to skim lightly over Russian invasions of Poland and the labour upheavals that shook Poland in 1956, 1971, 1976 and 1980-81.

The impact on youth of ideas propagated during the 1980-81 legal existence of the now-outlawed Solidarity labour federation show up clearly in the Warsaw University poll.

Forty per cent said they want to work for a private company or on their own, compared to 39 per cent who want to work in their area of training within the socialist system.

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- * TEL AVIV: Sundays at 7:30 p.m., (permanent to be announced; this week at the Sheraton discotheque.)
- * HAIFA: Sundays, 4-7 p.m., at A.A.C.I., 8 Wedgwood
- * JERUSALEM: Tuesdays at 7:30 p.m., the King David St.

The Jerusalem Post sponsors all Scrabble clubs and tournaments in Israel.

New 'cabbage patch dolls' stir craze in U.S. shops

NEW YORK (Reuters). — A new craze for rag dolls known as "Cabbage Patch Kids" has caused a wave of Christmas season panic buying among American parents.

Shoppers have been queuing for hours overnight in freezing weather, engaging in punching and shoving matches when shops open and even abducting the dolls from unguarded shopping carts.

Shops from areas as far apart as Maine, Florida and Pennsylvania have reported kicking and hair-pulling matches in the rush for the dolls, with a customer in one incident suffering a broken leg.

One Philadelphia toy shop reported that 500 parents queued up throughout a chilly Saturday night only to be told when the shop opened the next day that just 290 dolls, which sell for about \$24 each, were available.

The company which is marketing the dolls, Coleco Industries of West Hartford, Connecticut, is struggling to keep up with the overwhelming demand and says it expects to sell 2.5 million dolls in its first six months of marketing.

Each cabbage patch doll is different from all others. "Some have the dimples a little bit higher or lower," says Coleco spokeswoman Melissa Krantz.

"Some have light flesh tints. Some have dark. Some have yellow hair, some dark and some of them are bald. They are dressed in a wide variety of costumes, some in pinafores, some in sweat suits."

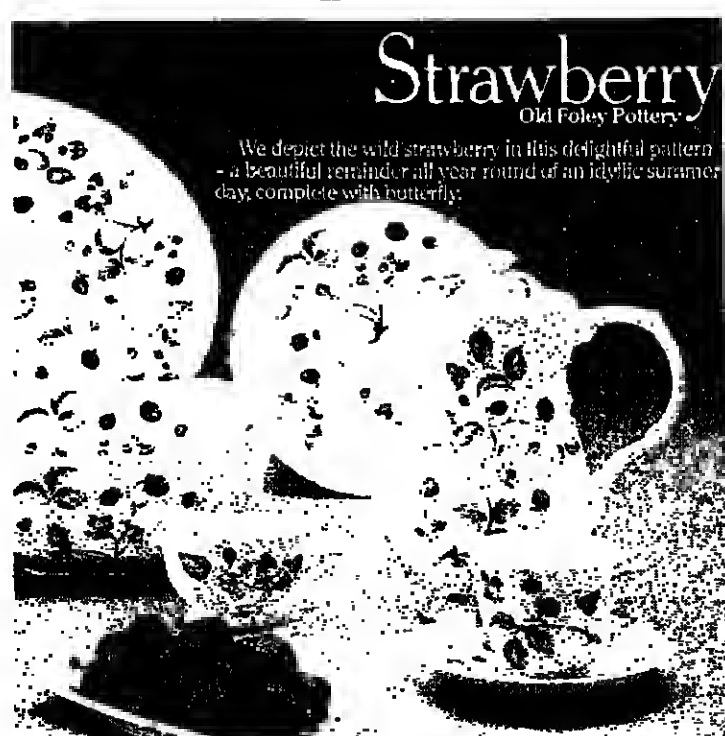
Each doll comes with its own name, birth certificate and adoption papers, Krantz says. On its first anniversary, the company sends a birthday card to the doll's owner.

Coleco executive Barbara Wruck explains the attraction of the moon-faced, 40 centimetre dolls:

"They are each one of a kind, with adorable chubby bodies and plain faces that bring out the mother instinct."

Cabbage patch dolls were originally designed by an Atlanta, Georgia, arts and crafts dealer, Xavier Roberts, who produced them for window displays alongside his other wares and found he could sell them to doll collectors for up to \$1,000.

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The Jerusalem Post sponsors all Scrabble clubs and tournaments in Israel.

David Krivine talks to Eduard Goldstucker about the East-West conflict and his own tumultuous life

KAFKA AND COMMUNISM



(Ronit Neuman)

'Instead of creating a brotherhood of nations, the existing communist system creates an oppression of nations'



(Noi Tamir)

EDUARD GOLDSTUCKER arrived in Israel last week to deliver a paper at a symposium on the Czech writer Franz Kafka. He has been here before: he was the first official envoy of the Prague government in 1949.

Back in his home country he was arrested, tried for treason with Rudolf Slansky, and awarded a life sentence. After four years, following Stalin's death, he was released. Nevertheless, he remained in Czechoslovakia until the Russians overthrew Dubcek's government in 1968. Since then he has lived in England, where he is professor of comparative literature at Sussex University.

"That is my true occupation," he insists. "I was originally professor of comparative literature in my native Czechoslovakia. My entry into politics was an interruption, indeed to be temporary." It proved to be longer than he thought. Looking at events from his present perspective, who does he think right and who wrong in the present East-West confrontation?

"Your question cannot be asked in such a straightforward manner. We live in the midst of a contest between two superpowers, a contest which takes various forms, though fortunately, not so far most extreme.

"Neither of the two disputants is safe as long as the other continues to exist as a superpower. This mutual feeling of insecurity is the central predicament of our age." Question? "Statesmen are trying to find a way of diminishing, if not eliminating, the insecurity. Are not the suspicions of both sides artificial? Is there any real justification for their morbid fear of each other?"

"I think there is a justification. If of the superpowers thought of considerably stronger than the other, many people of influence would counsel that other's forceful action."

"The inveterate hostility caused by the ideological divisions which separate communist East and West?"

"Yes, but not only that, we have seen conflicts between communist states, and between capitalist states. Actually, however, I would say that the clash of systems is dominant. It reminds me that Khrushchev once asserted, 'We shall bury you.' Can he, for his part, has declared, 'I shall roll back communism.'"

"What is the answer?" "A contribution to peaceful existence could emerge if dwellers on European mainland go together to prevent the superpowers on both sides from employing this continent as their strategic battlefields, or from contemplating its eventual use as a battleground."

"The challenge concerns the populations of both Western Europe and Eastern Europe. They have brought into a community of the West is the military base of a superpower, the East of the West. Should a clash occur, the fight will take place in Europe. If a joint effort they succeed in removing the overriding threat, would diminish international tensions tremendously."

"It is not the East European states in complete solidarity with the Soviet Union?" "No. The ruling circles are, use they were put in power by Russians. That's why they have

authority. But the people feel differently."

"The problem of the domination of one country by another is a complicated one. The question to be answered is, whose interests have priority? Do the Czechs and the Poles and the East Germans manage their affairs according to their own interests, or according to Soviet interests?"

"The same question can be posed about the policies of the West European countries in relation to the U.S."

WHAT DOES Professor Goldstucker think of present-day communism — is it a reasonable alternative to prevailing other systems? "No, it isn't. Looking back over my own experience, I would sum up the controversy by saying that in my youth I adopted with total and utter dedication the most promising illusion of this century — which turned out to be its greatest disappointment. I refer to the system prevailing in the Soviet Union, which call itself 'real socialism' but is nothing of the kind."

"Marxism-Leninism is the denomination of a new imperial ideology. Instead of creating a brotherhood of nations, the existing communist system creates the oppression of nations."

"Can the distortion of the communist idea be put right?"

"The only possibility is that even now a way forward will somehow be found towards a democratization of the system. The Russian Revolution did not fulfil one of its greatest historical roles — to bring

democracy to Russia. We tried to do that in Czechoslovakia in 1968, and we were near to succeeding."

"Can the communist vision in its original form be valid as a mode of living?"

"There is no doubt in my mind that as the world's vital resources become scarcer, they should not be left in private hands. Their socialization must be given consideration, for the sake of mankind's survival."

Do the policies of the Labour Party in Britain, where Goldstucker now lives, meet his requirements? "They are one version of the struggle."

"And the policies of Yugoslavia? They are another. The people of Yugoslavia are striving with dedication to solve society's problems in a new way."

"What about 'Realism' in the West, is that a solution?"

"Of course not. Let me present the shortcomings of the Western system in a simple and primitive way. One cannot consider it as ideal that on one hand three-quarters of mankind don't have enough to eat, and on the other hand millions and millions of potentially productive workers are idle, unable to find employment."

WHEN GOLDSTUCKER was condemned to life imprisonment in 1953, did it seem the end of the world?

"On the contrary, it was a great relief. The procurator-general had demanded the death sentence for my crimes. My attorney — appointed by the police on my behalf

— conceded in his summing-up that his client fully deserved everything that was coming to him. But he drew attention to a provision in the penal code stating that a person who is not a leader in the plot against the regime can be given a lighter sentence."

"At 4 p.m., the president of the court announced that the judges would retire and consider their verdict. They would make it known at 9 a.m. the following day."

"From 4 in the afternoon till 9 in the morning, I had to come to terms with the fact that I might be hanged within a week. So the sentence came as a relief. As long as my head remains on my shoulders, I told myself, there is hope — though how that hope could be materialized I had no idea. The sentence was delivered four days before my 40th birthday," he adds reflectively.

What happened to his family?

"My wife went to stay with her mother in a one-room flat in the provinces. She was virtually interned. I received no salary as a prisoner, so she had to fend for herself. She was a graduate economist, but since the wife of a political prisoner was not allowed to earn more than a minimum for subsistence, she got a job as a book-keeper in a dairy."

"Official sources ensured that the workers at the dairy should proclaim that they could not work with the wife of a traitor. She was dismissed. She eventually got a job elsewhere."

Did he see his wife while he was in prison? "For 18 months I saw no one other than the members of the secret police, who were my interrogators. It was only when I was relegated to an ordinary prison that I discovered from my two cellmates that Stalin and Gottwald (ex-

president of Czechoslovakia) had died."

"My wife and I were allowed to write 20 lines to each other once a week, but she was never given permission to visit me. In fact, she only learned of my trial and sentence from the newspapers. There is a law stating that next-of-kin may be in court during the pronouncement of a verdict. That law was ignored."

His children live in Czechoslovakia to the present day. For 14 years he did not see them.

"This year my wife wrote to President Husak that she and I had reached the age of 70: couldn't our children be allowed to pay us a visit on that occasion? They were permitted to come over, for the first time this summer."

WHAT IS Czechoslovakia's situation today?

"The leadership in Moscow has always looked upon Czechoslovakia

as the most westernized and bourgeois country in Eastern Europe. Stalin felt it especially necessary to break us. That is why the show trials in Prague were the most cruel and brutal of all. The country has been kept under the Soviet boot relentlessly to this day."

What about reports of a partial liberalization in East European countries?

"There was a measure of de-Stalinization which brought relief. You will recall Husak's celebrated statement in Hungary that 'anyone who is not against us is for us.' The implication was that all but militant anti-communists could be tolerated. That did not apply to Czechoslovakia. We were caught up straightaway in a process of re-Stalinization."

What does Goldstucker think of Israel?

"It is difficult to make valid judgments. I must say, however, that I am slightly disappointed at developments. Israel missed a great chance after the Six Day War to strive for a *modus vivendi* with the Arabs."

"When I was an official envoy in your country, I made a public address to the Israel-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association. I had been annoyed by statements made now and again in the Knesset and the press that although Czechoslovakia provided you with arms at a critical moment, they made you pay in dollars."

"I said in my speech that the arms saved your existence, while dollars are sometimes good to pay for funerals. We gave you arms, I repeated — but not in order that you should discriminate against the Arabs."

Goldstucker smiles: "I wasn't invited to make a speech again."

Does he think that creating a Jewish state was a good idea? "Yes, there is no doubt about that in my mind. The Jews have a right to normalize their ethnic existence."

After such a tumultuous career, it seems strange that he should be doing something so far removed from politics as lecturing about Kafka."

"The two are very intimately connected," he retorts. "If Kafka has exercised a major impact on human thought for half a century — a unique phenomenon in the history of literature — it is because people find in his work a reflection of the dilemmas they face in the modern world."

"Kafka depicted a situation where there are no ready-made solutions, where problems remain unsolved. That corresponds to the situation we live in. He created a mythology of present-day human society in which everybody interprets events subjectively, through the prism of the personal problems affecting him."

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PREMIER Yitzhak Shamir is being "sold" to American media-makers with a brand new image. For his first mission to the U.S. as prime minister, he was presented as "a little man of great depth" and "strong internal spirit," who keeps his strong points to himself. His image-makers sought to promote him as a man of great leadership who had been overshadowed by his predecessor, Menachem Begin, but who would now shine in the limelight. Perhaps the PR people were concerned that the "new Shamir" might be too dazzling or was it the nature of this official trip that led to his having minimal media exposure?

Defence Minister Moshe Arens, the most popular Israeli in America since the late Golda Meir and Abba Eban, received full exposure during his trip here.

Arens flew home, and Shamir stayed on in New York, focussing mainly on the Herut party faithful. Besides granting three interviews to U.S. media during his Manhattan stay, the prime minister spent an hour and a half with American Herutniks, and then addressed a rally officially called "Immigrants to Israel," sponsored by Herut's top man in the U.S. Moshe Shechter, whose official job is North America aliyah boss. Two hundred or so came to the rally. They were supposed to be mostly aliyah applicants, as were those who turned out to hear former president Yitzhak Navon speak at Kehilat-Yeshurun Synagogue at 125 East 85th Street. Most of that audience, however, were members of the Orthodox congregation, wishing to hear the Israeli leader. Aside from meeting a few newsmen at his hotel, Shamir addressed the Presidents Conference and stood in for Begin at the Jabotinsky Awards ceremony at the super-posh Helmsley Palace Hotel. Those honoured included former French minister Simone Weil and Maureen Jackson, widow of U.S. Senator Henry Jackson.

Shamir's U.S. visit highlights the powerful behind-the-scenes influence of his bureau head and chief aide, Yosef Ben-Aharon, whom the Americans call "Israel's Ed Meese" (referring to the White House staff chief). Ben-Aharon, whose outlook is said to make Geula Cohen seem like a member of Peace Now, is reportedly increasingly influencing Shamir's public (and

The selling of a premier

PUBLIC FACES IN MANHATTAN/Mark Segal



Yitzhak Shamir



Ronald Reagan



Moshe Arens



Yehuda Blum



Shimon Peres

private) positions. While Begin's top aide, Yehiel Kadishai, came along, too, he is seen to be totally out of things and supposedly is kept on to keep the former premier in good humour.

The presence in Manhattan of Foreign Ministry aide Avi Pazner, as counsellor for press and media, seems to put paid to the charade that Begin's last press aide, Uri Porat (left behind) was still doing the job. Others in the Shamir entourage were military aide, Azriel Nevo, Foreign Ministry assistant director-general Haim Baran and the ministry's legal adviser, Eli Rubinstein. Shamir brought along his wife Shulamit, and Arens his wife Mariel. Others with the defence minister were his ministry's director-general, Menahem (Mendy) Meron, military aide Tat-Aluf Dany Yatom, media counsellor Nahman Shal and two generals, intelligence chief Aluf Ehad Barak and Aluf Menahem Eitan.

New York Mayor Ed Koch displayed his penchant for the colourful touch when he greeted the Israeli ministers at JFK Airport, draping both of them with blue and red scarves emblazoned with the

slogan "I love New York." The more gregarious Arens enjoyed the occasion. Shamir at first shrank from the New York hype.

THE SHAMIR entourage celebrated the first night of Hanukkah in their hotel suite, thanks to the enterprise of Israel's Consul-General Naftali Lavie. Lavie and his wife, Joan, produced a *hanukkah*, candles and the traditional doughnuts after scouring the Jewish neighbourhoods in the Lower East Side.

Both Shamir and Arens encountered a friendly atmosphere — one which had been well warmed up by President Chaim Herzog on his visit the week before.

The Israeli leaders also heard some rather negative comments on the less-than-friendly attitude of Ambassador to the UN Yehuda Blum towards Herzog during the president's visit.

According to reports circulating here, Blum cabled Shamir urging him to dissuade Herzog from addressing the UN and quoting U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick in support of his view.

Asked to comment, Kirkpatrick's press office stated categorically that she had made "no such recommendation."

WHILE SHAMIR has been under intense pressure from Blum to extend his appointment at the UN for a sixth year, I gather that at least three other names are receiving serious consideration.

They are Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Meir, who may prefer to stay home in order to stand in for ailing NRP faction co-leader Zevulun Hammer, and former MKs Shmuel Tamir and Zalman Shoval. Another name that has cropped up is that of Yitzhak Rager, who was Likud appointment as president of Israel Bonds until last year.

MUCH of the Rager speculation is based on the close relationship between Rager's wife, Bracha, and Shamir's wife, Shulamit. They are inseparable companions, and so the premier's U.S. visit, Bracha Rager acted as social secretary to the prime minister's wife.

Foreign Ministry observers also point to other diplomatic postings

of husbands of Shulamit Shamir's close friends.

WHEN PRESIDENT HERZOG returned home, his wife Aura stayed on for a private visit, which included attendance at the annual fund-raising dinner of the Council for a Beautiful Israel, of which she is international president.

While Aura Herzog checked out of the plush Regency Hotel and moved in with friends, the veereable hostility is still well represented by Israelis.

There is, of course, the prime minister, his entourage and the accompanying press. But there is also a host of ministers.

It seems that Industry and Trade Minister Gideon Patt, who used to stay at the Waldorf-Astoria (like Tourism Minister Avraham Shari), now insists on staying at the Regency after learning that his Liberal Party rival, Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i, was accommodated there.

MOST FREQUENT Israeli visitor at the Regency this month has been Minister without Portfolio Ariel

Sharon, who has proved to be an expensive guest of Israel Bonds.

Sharon aide Uri Dan, who accompanied the minister, discovered that the only Israeli cabinet ministers not to have stayed at the Regency are Justice Minister Moshe Nissim and Minister without Portfolio Mordechai Ben-Porat.

NRP Interior Minister Yosef Burg visits the U.S. at least once every two months, as does Health Minister Eliezer Shostak, whose speaking talents apparently are more sought after here than in Israel. The same goes for ministers Haim Coria, Gideon Patt and Avraham Shari, as well as Yitzhak Moda'i. Communications Minister Mordechai Zilpuri visits even oftener.

A major agent for these frequent visits is Tat-Aluf (Res.) Yehuda Halevi, whom former Finance Minister Yoram Aridor imposed on Israel Bonds as its president on Zilpuri's recommendation. It seems that Halevi became a born-again Herutnik about the same time he got his job, as did Ovadia Sofer, Israel's new ambassador to France. Halevi's wife Liora has a visiting card that proclaims her "U.S.

representative of Israel Bonds. Halevi is certainly a man to keep eye on all the possibilities, and roster of speakers also feature Labour Party names — former president Yitzhak Navon was he recently, and party chairman Shimon Peres arrived this week. Peres will also address the prestigious Foreign Affairs for Yitzhak Rabin comes to the U.S. least once a month under Halevi's auspices.

THE BURSTYN dynasty will feature in a new Broadway musical called *Rags*, which will tell in song and dance the story of three migrant families in the show business before World War I. M. Burstyn, who started a year ago the blockbuster musical *Barum* currently working on the show, is his mother. Yiddish theatre actor Lillian Lax and his 10-year-old Adam.

THE STAFF of Israel's Embassy, Washington, led by Meir Rosen and that of the New York consul general, led by Naftali Lavie, now take a breather after an exhausting fortnight. They had finally recovered from the pile of engendered by President Chaim Herzog's visit when Shamir and Arens came along. Lavie managed to squeeze in a Hanukkah speech at Columbia University, to academic staff and student body. The Jewish situation today, spoke about the centrality of Israel to the Jewish People, which may have struck a chord in their hearts. After all, only 9 per cent of the Jewish community has ever visited Israel. Lavie quoted sociological research done at Harvard University indicating "how the American Jewish community is shrinking. The 21st century it may decline to five-and-a-half million to 850,000 souls at most. He said the only Jews are sure to remain Jews multiply is Israel."

Lavie and his press counsel, U. Savir, have launched a highly commendable "newspaper," with 40 news organizations in the state region given access to up-to-date news on Israel by phone recording on New York number. The "newspaper" is dated daily and sometimes hourly. Perhaps that idea could be adopted by foreign ministers worldwide.

NO LOVE LOST

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH/Jerusalem Post Reporter

official spokesman of the Greek Cypriot Government, Andreas Christofides, in justifying at a press conference last week why the ban had been imposed. "We have an island on the way to being destroyed by foreign forces." When a locally-based foreign reporter asked what would happen to her credentials if she went to the north via Europe, Christofides said "If you go north, stay there." He said later, however,

that the ban on journalists crossing would be lifted in the near future.

Until the border's closing, tourists could also cross from the Greek side to the Turkish side and return, but only if they did so the same day. The Greeks did not want the Turkish Cypriots profiting from tourists sleeping over in hotels, all of which were built by Greek Cypriots who are now refugees in the south.

THE PETULANCE displayed by the normally urbane and articulate Christofides reflects the anger here at the Turkish move and the frustration at the absence of any immediately effective countermove.

Although demands have begun to be voiced within the Greek Cypriot camp for the dispatch of Greek troops to the island to provide a credible military option, officials say no such move is contemplated. There are more than 20,000 Turkish troops in northern Cyprus facing 7,000 Greek Cypriot national guardsmen and close to 1,000 Greek officers from the mainland. It is generally accepted that the Turks enjoy decisive military superiority. The Greek Cypriots are hoping

that political and economic pressure on Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots, mainly by Washington and the EEC, will lead to the undoing of the newly proclaimed Turkish Cypriot state. It is, however, a vague scenario they offer; one that does not take into account the loss of face Turkey would presumably suffer if the Turkish side backed down.

Says a foreign diplomat in Nicosia: "The Turkish Cypriots know just what they want — independence. The Greek Cypriots, I have a feeling, aren't clear about their position."

Government spokesman Christofides indicated that he had a clear idea, at least about the principle of a united Cyprus — Greek and Turkish Cypriots must be free to move and settle in any part of the island, he said. In addition, property rights must be honoured. Greek Cypriots want compensation or the right to resume possession of land they left in the now Turkish sector.

Asked whether history had not shown that it is impossible for Greeks and Turks to live together on the island, he said, "History has shown precisely the opposite." Except for the conflicts of the decade or so preceding the division of the island in 1974, the two peoples had lived peacefully for centuries, he said. "When I was in Jackson, Mississippi 20 years ago," said Christofides, "whites were throwing bombs into black churches."

Now they're swimming together in the same pool."

On a downtown street in Nicosia the same theme was sounded by Greek florist, Constantine Cos who had lived in a mixed Greek Turkish village in the north before partition made him a refugee.

Turks and Greeks on Cyprus work with each other better than can work with our mother countries. As far as commerce concerned, we trust each other.

The bloodshed of the recent past, he said, was caused by "outs forces" — a reference to Germans, and now everybody works with Germany. They gradually got trust. If the Turkish Greek armies pull out of Cyprus know deep in my heart that no one would come to the Turks. The life of life is so simple — it is trust.

While the florist and many of Greek Cypriots are willing to let the minority Turkish Cypriots, latter are unwilling to trust the fate any more to the Greeks, they are convinced wish dominate them and link the island politically to Greece.

Winning their trust is a task that requires a statesmanship not easy come by in an atmosphere of flamed emotions. "What under this dispute is fear," says a foreign diplomat. "What the Greeks do to do is persuade the Turks that they really want to live in peace."

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POST

Beyond the pale

By YOSEF GOELL

UDY ADIV, the best-known Jewish security prisoner in Israel's jails, has just completed serving 11 of the 17 years to which he was sentenced by the Supreme Court for espionage and membership in a hostile terrorist organization.

In recent weeks, a campaign has been mounted, by his parents, friends and some public figures to remit one-third of his sentence in recognition of his good behaviour in prison. As is customary in the polarized Israel of the past decade, the split over whether or not to release Udi Adiv has followed the deep emotional and political chasm that splits left from right, hawks from doves.

Granting such remission of sentence is neither automatic nor mandatory on the board to which the request has been submitted.

Earlier this week, the head of the Shin Bet, the General Security Services, appeared before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and declared that he does not intend to recommend a remission of sentence for Adiv. He is reported to have said that in the 11 years of his imprisonment, Adiv has given no indication that he has changed the views which motivated his seditious activities.

THE TENDENCY of parole boards to remit the final third of prison sentences in recognition of prisoners' exemplary behaviour in prison has not been the practice for security offenders. Given the testimony of the head of the Shin Bet, it is thus likely that Adiv's request will be rejected.

But the issue raises much broader questions which should be dealt with, but which should be preceded by a recitation of the facts, which have, in all likelihood, been forgotten by a large part of the public.

Udi Adiv was born at Kibbutz Gan Shmuel. He was a member of the kibbutz and a student at Haifa University after his army service (he was a paratrooper). In late 1972, he was picked up with three other Jews and 20 Arabs. They were suspected of membership in an espionage ring that was under the aegis of Syrian intelligence and of the Damascus-based elements of the PLO.

Adiv had established contacts with one of the PLO men on a visit to Athens and then sent to Damascus, where he provided Syrian intelligence with secret information.

WHAT TURN of events has led to the friendly "atmosphere" surrounding this week's talks in Washington between Israeli and U.S. leaders? On the U.S. side, there is talk of "increasing economic, political, military and strategic cooperation with Israel."

At the same time, the U.S. is pressing for a renewed commitment to the peace process and for Israeli understanding as regards an American-trained, Persian Gulf-aimed Jordanian strike force. Both of these U.S. goals require the cooperation of the Jordanians.

In anticipation of the expected request to ease King Hussein's way to peace talks by freezing settlement activity in the West Bank, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir announced shortly before his departure that Israel was ready for talks with Jordan, with which it already enjoyed de facto peace. The message to Washington was clear: why should Israel give up its claim to the

territory regarding the Israel Defence Forces. He also underwent training in terrorist and sabotage activity as he was slated by the Syrians to head the Jewish cells of a ring that was to be set up in Israel.

Adiv and most of the other suspects were found guilty by the District Court. Adiv appealed against his 17-year sentence to the Supreme Court. The high court upheld his sentence as not being harsh at all in the circumstances, and the Justices had some very harsh words to say about the crime of treason in general and as it applied to Adiv in particular.

The arguments adduced in favour of remitting his sentence today are his "exemplary" behaviour in prison and the assumption that whatever his political beliefs, Adiv would no longer constitute a security danger to Israel if released.

An additional argument advanced this week by MK Benny Shalit (Likud-Liberals) can be given the short shrift it deserves. He said that following Israel's release of thousands of PLO prisoners, in exchange for the six Israeli prisoners held by the PLO, there was no justification not to parole Adiv.

The difference between the two situations is that Israel was forced to agree to the release of the PLO murderers, against its will and against the better judgment of some of the security advisers who were in on the decision. The clear risk being run in that case is that in exchange for the six Israelis we have released a huge number of convicted terrorists, some of whom may soon be back in the job of killing Israelis.

Just where the precedent lies in this for releasing Udi Adiv is beyond me, unless Shalit wants to argue that we should automatically release all PLO killers and their supporters.

There is no argument that Adiv was a well-behaved prisoner. Opponents of his release charge, however, that until today he has demonstratively demanded to be kept together with the Arab security prisoners in Ramle Prison instead of with Jewish criminals. Is this an indication that Adiv has not changed and has no intention of mending his ways?

Apparently, he has not changed his political opinions, but it is open to question whether he would constitute an active security threat if released.

West Bank in return for the rewards of peace that are already substantially in hand?

These three American goals — strategic cooperation with Israel, a peace process with Jordan, and a Persian Gulf orientation — correspond to the three competing, though often overlapping, pillars of view in Washington as to what kind of relationship with Israel American interests dictate. At one extreme, there is the "pro-Israel" line identified with Undersecretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger and with Henry Kissinger. It advocates the use of Israeli force to redress the balance of power in Lebanon. At the other extreme is the "anti-Israel" line identified with Secretary of Defence Casper Weinberger, who fears that a visible level of strategic cooperation with Israel will alienate moderate Arab states that are critical to a U.S. defence of the Persian Gulf. Between them runs the zig-zag line

What bothers me in this entire debate is the undermining of boundaries between what constitutes a legitimate difference of opinion and what should clearly be beyond the pale.

It would be both factual and fair to state that Adiv's treasonous actions had never been matched before or after by severity by an Israeli Jew. It should also be recalled that all of this transpired only a year before the Yom Kippur War, in which the Syrian Army broke through the Israeli lines in the Golan with the intention of sweeping through Galilee.

Israel was undoubtedly in a state of war with Syria in 1972, as it undoubtedly still is today.

Having dovish attitudes on the future of the territories and on the prospects for Arab-Israeli peace is certainly within the bounds of legitimate difference of opinion. Should there not be a clear boundary, however, between such views and heart-felt support for the worst traitor in Israel's 35 years?

ONE COULD make a similar argument in regard to the hawkish right. Arguing for eventual annexation of the territories and expressing a profound pessimism as to the prospects for an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict is well within the bounds of the legitimate national debate. Supporting self-professed racists like Meir Kahane and his Kach goons should be beyond the pale.

One of the tragedies of the national debate in Israel is that protagonists who are clearly within the bounds of legitimate dispute shy away from drawing the clear dividing lines that differentiate legitimate from lunatic fringe positions.

Udi Adiv and what he continues to stand for are clearly beyond the pale. It should be the dovish left that should be interested in making that clear rather than leaving it to their opponents on the right.

There is always the danger in Israel's super-heated political atmosphere that unless these clear distinctions are made and maintained, marginal members of legitimate groups which bold points of view may find themselves sliding over the edge.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

ISRAEL'S SOLDIERS don't rape enemy women.

Our army is one of the few not known for rape. Looting, yes. Rape, no.

So why is it that when they come home and get back into civilian clothes, Israeli men feel it's okay to rape their own women?

Rape is Israel's fastest-growing crime. In 1981, there were 277 reported cases, compared to 192 in 1980 — an increase of 45 per cent. Other crimes — robbery, fraud, burglary — decreased. In 1982, the figures went down. In the first quarter of this year, they jumped again by 17 per cent, to 41 cases in three months, compared with 35, during the same period last year.

I wonder why, when our men are away from home and at war, they do not see the female population as possible sexual victims.

So secure do enemy populations feel, that after the capture of the Old City and East Jerusalem in June 1967, when the curfew imposed on the area was lifted for two hours, Arab males, fearful of leaving their homes, sent out their womenfolk instead. They knew that Israeli men don't rape.

WE AREN'T so sure. Israeli women feel increasingly threatened and as the statistics rise, the attitude seems to be that, somehow, rape is acceptable.

Imagine some other crime statistic going up by 45 per cent in any given year. Theft, for example. Wouldn't there be an outcry? Wouldn't extra police be put on special duty? Wouldn't home and business owners be advised to take extra precautions? This is, in fact, what happened recently, when Interior Minister Yosef Burg warned police to be prepared for a possible increase in property crimes due to the worsening economic situation.

At that meeting, held on November 2 at National Police Headquarters in Jerusalem and attended by the top echelons of the police and the Interior Ministry, Police Commander Rav-Nitzav Arye Ivizav was quoted as saying that the biggest police headache is crime against property. "We must never allow ourselves to live with such crimes as the inevitable consequence of affluence," he cautioned.

Yet theft statistics, whether armed robbery, the burglary of business premises and institutions or breaking into private homes, have, on average, decreased steadily in recent years. They have not jumped by 45 per cent. (To the credit of Israel's police, when a case of rape is reported, the rate of cases prosecuted is high — 65 per cent in 1982.)

The banality of rape

By JOANNA YEHIEL

WHERE IS Burg's warning on rape? This is something we are, apparently, being asked to live with, according to *The Jerusalem Post* of September 26, which reported that women soldiers are actually being issued with tear gas aerosols to protect them from rapists and other attackers. This is a clear case of the potential victim, yet again, being made responsible for protection against the crime.

In crimes involving sexual assault, the victim becomes the offender. She is open to attack and thus must protect herself. If she does not do so adequately, it's her fault.

A woman, unlike property, tends to move around. She can't be firmly secured or put in a safe. And chastity belts are passé. Thus, by merely appearing alone on the street after dark or visiting a friend's home — not to mention accepting a lift from a stranger — she is "asking for trouble."

RAPE HAS become so common place, that our newspapers tend to downplay it. Yet, when two or three women get together, their stories are increasingly full of "almost — but not quite" accounts of potential rape. The stories are not told for effect; these women are scared.

Example 1: A woman recently gave a lift to a soldier. As they were driving along on an isolated road just outside Jerusalem, the boy, who was about 18 years old, turned to her and asked her for a date. She declined. He, jokingly, pointed his gun at her, and asked her again. She managed to laugh the whole thing off. But since then, she doesn't give male soldiers lifts.

Example 2: Another woman, taking pity on a man standing by the road in pouring rain one evening, offered him a lift. A few minutes passed and she felt his hand under her skirt. She jammed on her brakes and his head hit the windscreen. When she told him to get out, he did. He might not have.

There is no more to either of these two incidents. But they are typical of what's happening at the moment.

SUPPOSE A RAPE does take place? Again, two examples from *Jerusalem Post* stories.

In August, 1983, we ran a story headlined "Soldier held for false rape complaint." False rape charges are made — as are false charges of burglary and many other crimes.

According to this story, the woman soldier arrived at the local police station in Rishon LeZion late one night and told the officer on duty that she had been raped by two men on the staircase of her apartment building.

"She was questioned until 4 a.m. yesterday, without budging from her story, the Rishon LeZion police commander told *The Post*. But when the interrogation resumed yesterday afternoon, the young woman broke down and confessed she had invented the story."

If I'd been raped, and then submitted to questioning over a period of 48 hours, I too would have "broken down." In fact, I'd probably have had a nervous breakdown.

What kind of treatment is this? What about the victim? And what about all those other thousands of women, who, reading this story, decide that if they themselves are ever raped, they will never go to the police, if this is what happens.

Another point: the newspaper reporting of rape. *The Post*, like other papers, runs the occasional crime story. Yet why is it that, invariably, when the story is about a rape, the woman "says she was raped," or "claims she was raped." A woman has been raped. She may "claim" she was raped by a particular person. But doubt should not automatically be cast on the fact that she was raped.

In cases of robbery or other crimes, we never write that someone "says he was robbed." We say "he was robbed." We believe the victim. Where rape is concerned, however, we cast doubt on the veracity of the victim from the word go. This doesn't happen with any other crime.

As for cases of "false accusations" against innocent men, a study done in the United Kingdom showed that only 2 per cent of rape accusations were untrue.

THE COURTS are partly to blame. Example: A man, suspected of rap-

ing a six-year-old Bat Yam girl was released on bail on November 3, on condition that he gave a sperm sample. The prosecutor asked that the suspect's remand be extended for 15 days and that he be examined by a psychiatrist. The man had been arrested after the child gave police a description of her attacker. There has been a series of rapes of small girls in the Bat Yam area in recent weeks. But the judge allowed this man to go free, for the time being.

LAST WEEK, in Britain, a Scottish Office report on police investigations into sexual assault recommended a reform in the treatment of women complainants. The report was commissioned by the department because some victims, shrinking from the ordeal of a court appearance, were reluctant to file a report.

Researchers examining cases which occurred between March 1980 and June 1981, when there were 196 reported incidents of sexual assault in Edinburgh and Glasgow, found that only a very small proportion of cases had resulted in prosecution and conviction. Almost one-quarter of alleged cases of sexual assault were subsequently dropped by the police. Another quarter remained unsolved.

Eighty per cent of complainants found aspects of the investigations by the police stressful.

The report criticizes what it terms an unrealistic conception on the part of the police of how a complainant should behave after an assault. One cause of upset was police asking women why they had not reacted in certain preconceived ways "if they had really been attacked."

There it is again — the victim is the suspect.

A HEBREW University study in 1978 found that more than half of this country's reported rape cases are not prosecuted because of a lack of corroborating evidence.

One victory for women was the passing by the Knesset last year of an amendment to the Sexual Offences Law, removing the need for corroborating evidence in rape cases. This amendment allowed the judge to find an accused rapist guilty if he was satisfied with the testimony of the prime witness, the victim. Until the passage of this amendment, rape was the only criminal offence in which such corroborating evidence was required. The effect of this amendment has still to be assessed.

What is clear is that, as things stand at present, the victim doesn't have a chance. Isn't it time we started taking rape as seriously as we do other crimes?

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

MIXED MESSAGES

By DAVID TWERSKY

of Secretary of State George Shultz, who seeks both cooperation in Lebanon and confrontation in the West Bank.

The Weinberger line, which seems to be in retreat, is not new. Neither is the Shultz approach. It is the third, allegedly "pro-Israel" position that has gained momentum after the twin attacks on U.S. Marine and IDF headquarters in Lebanon. The growing perception of Syria as a common enemy has fostered the erroneous notion that Israel and the U.S. have a mutuality of interest in Lebanon. It is this mistaken, although superficially credible, hypothesis that accounts for the "friendly skies" and the "sunny

smiles" in Washington this week. Undersecretary Eagleburger is closely linked to the get cozy with Israel and the get tough with Syria approach. Despite his assurances to the contrary, it is difficult to believe that "coordination of military policy in Lebanon was not an issue that was discussed between Israeli officials and himself when he visited Jerusalem several weeks ago."

William Safire, who shares Eagleburger's points of view and like him has roots in the Nixon/Kissinger administration, warmly welcomes "the return of the special relationship." The day before the present talks began, Safire wrote in *The New York Times* that "the U.S. needs a rock-solid ally with the capacity to deliver help." In retaliation for the attack on the Marines, the U.S. should equip (Israel) with advanced missiles and aircraft. As to what Soviets might then supply to the Syrians, and the ensuing upward escalation, Safire is silent.

On the West Bank, Safire says "the answer (for the Palestinians) is not segregation under terrorists (sic!) — that is, an independent West Bank state — 'but autonomy in the West Bank and dignity in Arab lands.' Never mind that an autonomy was proposed and agreed to as an interim solution pending final agreement between Israel and its Arab neighbours."

Senator Russel Long went further (as quoted in *The Jerusalem Post* of November 11) in explaining how Israel could "deliver help." He supports Israel because it relieves the U.S. of the necessity of "talking scores of thousands of people into the Middle East to protect the oil wells and...that would require calling up the reserves and the draft."

for the U.S. Israelis do not live with the draft and with a system of extended reserve duty — aspects of our lives Senator Long is glad Americans can do without — in order to "protect the oil wells." If — and it is a very big if — Russian push came to American shove, Israel would have to take a global rather than a local view of events. Soviet hegemony is not in Israel's interests. In the meantime, Israel has sufficient difficulty with a situation that is complex enough in its local and regional ramifications.

The IDF should not remain in place in Lebanon because the U.S. requires an extra look on that complicated political chess board. "America's objective is not to get Israel to attack Syria, but to induce Syria to leave Lebanon," Safire explains. Getting Israel to fight Syria is not the goal; however, he implies but is too polite to say, it is the means. "Since the only pressure that works on Syria is fear of Israel, the U.S. must increase that fear by building Israeli strength." The threat of Israeli force, no good if a transparent bluff, is necessary to scare the Syrians into leaving Lebanon; therefore, the use of the IDF is required in pursuit of an American "goal." That is the only way to explain how, according to this thesis, "building Israeli strength" leads to Syria leaving Lebanon.

Israel's central objective in Lebanon, however, is not to force a Syrian withdrawal. Although growing Syrian power is a major source of concern to all Israelis, its dilution on several fronts — on the Golan and in the Bekaa — is not. Israel can live with a Syrian presence in Lebanon and without a Phalangist regime in Beirut. The only legitimate interests it has that are worth fighting for concern the security of its northern settlements. Though Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy cites that concern as an American goal too, Israelis do not want to go to war again over the other goals on Murphy's list: restor-

ing a sovereign Lebanon and reconciling the Lebanese factions. Those goals are not worth the shedding of more Israeli blood.

The current Israeli consensus has swung sharply against some of the goals that propelled the army to Beirut. Even in government circles, demands previously articulated as prerequisite to a withdrawal are being quietly dropped. Foremost among these is the demand that Syria withdraw simultaneously. In a Rosh Hashana interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, Minister of Defence Moshe Arens announced that this was no longer Israeli policy.

How ironic that just as the government adopts the language used by the Labour opposition to describe, and thereby limit, Israeli goals in Lebanon, Washington has grown nostalgic for the earlier militant idiom.

Israel must tell Syria, in the words of Aharon Yariv, "we are about to leave, and only one thing is impor-

tant to us: peace-loving northern settlements. We shall fight you without quarter if you advance beyond a certain line..." "If the U.S. now wants to communicate something else to the Syrians, that is its choice; but the IDF cannot be the channel for that communication."

If the U.S. has belatedly awakened to the possible beneficial uses of IDF power, Israelis are returning to the wisdom of the pre-Begin/Sharon security doctrine. Having paid a bloody price for an 18-month stay in Lebanon, Israelis have learned that while passivity cannot guarantee security, there are also severe limits to the prudent use of power. Whatever the U.S. stake is in Lebanon, it lies outside the proper limits governing the use of the IDF.

The writer is the editor of *Spectrum*, the Israel Labour Movement monthly, and is a member of Kibbutz Gezer.

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Senior citizens on the move

By YOSEF GOELL / Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE LAST of 210 grey, but enthusiastically bubbling American and Canadian "senior citizens" last week completed the last of six pilot seminars at Israeli universities which may be the harbinger of a new style of Western tourism to Israel.

The 35 members of the last group, half Jewish and half Christian, participated in a two-week study and travel course on "The Bible and the Land" at the Hebrew University's Rothberg School for Overseas Students on the Mt. Scopus campus. What characterized the 35 was that they met the condition of being over 60, a condition set by the novel organization — Elderhostel — under whose auspices they came to Israel.

That the pilot trips are over and are being evaluated both by the Israeli host organizations and by Elderhostel, all is set to enlarge the programme to 22 such seminars during the coming year.

One of the seminar "graduates" the Hebrew University's graduate party last Saturday night, 64-year-old Eileen Detlefsen, of Bellevue, Ohio, was bubbling over at the meaningful everything had seen. She just had one reservation: "I'm 64, but I win at the term 'elderly'."

ONE OF THE most impressive aspects of the organization, however, is that it does not shy away from calling itself Elderhostel, and does not get coy with the "senior citizen" type euphemisms.

But let the organization's quarter-century brochure, which goes out to a mailing list of 500,000, speak for itself. Elderhostel combines the best traditions of education and hosting, inspired by the youth hostels and folk schools of Europe, but guided by the needs of older citizens for intellectual stimulation and physical adventure.

"Elderhostel is for older citizens on the move — not just in terms of travel but in the sense of reaching out to new experiences. It is based on the belief that retirement does not have to mean withdrawal, that one's later years are an opportunity to enjoy new challenges."

Elderhostel is a network of colleges/universities/independent schools/folk schools and other educational institutions in the

United States, Canada, Bermuda, Mexico, England, Scotland, Wales, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Holland, France, West Germany and Italy which offer special low-cost, short-term residential academic programmes for older adults. It is open to people over 60 or to those whose participating spouse or companion qualifies.

"...Lack of formal education is not a barrier. College professors delight in discovering that 60 or 70 years of life experience creates open, understanding, teachable people. Whether you finished grade school or earned a Ph.D., if you have an adventurous spirit, you're perfect for Elderhostel."

THERE'S UNDOUBTEDLY some well-phrased African PR hype in some of the above. But just as clearly, the idea seems to have hit the hull's eye in regard to the real needs and wants of retired and elderly Americans who are unsatisfied with the idea of sliding into an ageing process whose highlights are basket-weaving and bingo.

The organization is the brainchild of Marty Knowlton, an American social activist and educator. In its first year it offered courses at five New Hampshire institutions for 200 participants. That number grew to 2,000 in one year; to 55,000 in 1982, and to an expected 80,000 in 1983. The 80,000 this year were garnered from a mailing list that has grown to half a million.

The number of participating educational institutions in 1982 was 500, including such prestigious universities as Yale in the U.S. and Cambridge in England.

But a plethora of interesting courses are offered at smaller, less well-known institutions, including a string of folk high schools in Scandinavia.

THE EMPHASIS is on intellectual stimulation and low cost. In the summer of 1983, the maximum tuition charged in American and Canadian institutions was \$180 per person per week, which included



Elderhostel participants attend a lecture at the Hebrew University.

(Werner Braun)

room and board, all classes as well as a variety of extra-curricular activities.

The participants in the pilot courses in Israel paid \$1,550, which included the air fare and a two-week course.

The inclusion of Israeli institutions in Elderhostel's international map was initiated by Israel Study Tours, a subsidiary of the Kopel travel agency.

According to Allon Barnur, of IST, the firm's general manager, Micha Goren, had interested

Elderhostel in coming to Israel in early 1982. By the time the programme was supposed to begin, the war in Lebanon had broken out and Allon was with his unit deep in the Bekaa, where he was joined some time later by Micha. The whole idea seemed to have become moribund.

But both sides persevered, and the 1983 pilot courses were the result. Elderhostel sent out a circular on the new Israeli programmes to a computer-selected list of 8,000 and the pilots were oversubscribed within a few days.

THE FIRST pilot was held in Haifa University, whose Peace Study Centre offered a week-long course in "peace in the Middle East." The second week was spent at the Hebrew University in a course on "Jerusalem, Past and Present."

Accommodation is based on the use of university dormitories in slack periods. When the Haifa dormitories were full during the early November course, the venue was switched to Kibbutz Beit Oren on the Carmel, which offered a course on "The Kibbutz: A Unique Social Experience."

In Jerusalem, the courses were offered by the Rothberg School and its department of special academic programmes, headed by Zvi Weinberg, a former Conservative rabbi in Boston, who came on aliyah 13 years ago.

The entire concept of Elderhostel, says Weinberg, fits in perfectly with his department's activities in running special mini-seminars on a plethora of subjects throughout the year, in addition to its main activities in running the Summer School.

AT SATURDAY NIGHT'S "graduation ceremony," it was the Christian students who waxed most enthusiastic about the week's course on "The Bible and the Land," which they had just completed.

Eileen Detlefsen, of Bellevue, Ohio, who had been on two previous "Bible tours" of Israel, insisted that it was really impossible to understand anything from such tours, either about the Old Testament or the New, without taking a course in the historical and geographical background of the Bible, like the one offered by the Hebrew University.

White-haired Jess Sabin, a retired art teacher in the New York public school system, said she had been on 16 Elderhostel programmes and that "this has been the best one to date."

Besides the lectures and the trips themselves, she felt that the best thing on the course had been the intellectual stimulation that had come from the other members of the group who lived in close proximity for the whole two weeks. Some of them were staying on in Israel for private tours and some were going on to such countries as Egypt, before returning home.

THE ELDERHOSTEL brochure clearly emphasizes that "college dormitories are not luxury resort hotels nor do Elderhostelers expect them to be. Although single rooms may be available, many Elderhostelers require you to room with another hosteler. Bathroom

facilities generally are shared. Accommodations are adequate, but occasional inconveniences may have to be endured. Similarly, the food served on Elderhostel campuses is wholesome and nutritious, but not up to gourmet standards."

At the Hebrew University course, this translated into accommodation in the rooms of one of the buildings of the Resnik dormitories. Meals were served at the Riklis Youth Centre across the street.

Half of the participants came in couples, but the half who were singles shared the dormitory rooms. The accent is on an inexpensive experience, but at the same time, an organizer pointed out to me one participant who had recently contributed \$500,000 to the Hebrew University.

Elderhostel is a non-profit-making organization. Its office operations are computerized and overheads are tiny when set against the size of audience it commands.

In its first years, part of the seed money came from the U.S. federal government. But under the parsimonious Reagan administration, this support has been cut out. Instead, an impressive list of corporate and foundation donors has been compiled, which includes such giants as Alcoa Foundation, AT&T, Atlantic, Richfield Company, Exxon Educational Foundation, the Ford Foundation and IBM. Even so, Elderhostel is on the verge of becoming self-supporting.

IS THERE an Israeli angle in all of this besides the obvious touristic ones and the use of slack university teaching and dormitory facilities?

There is no clear answer yet, but there may be a possibility that in the future Israelis who meet the age qualification may be eligible to join some of the programmes, either in Europe or in the U.S.

Allon Barnur, of Israel Study Tours, says they would like to concentrate on getting the American programme off the ground and firmly based on Israeli campuses before branching to include Israeli retirees.

But perhaps it wouldn't hurt if Israelis, whose imaginations are fired by the idea, wrote directly to Elderhostel for their brochures and course offerings, mainly to give an idea of the size of local interest.

A maligned majority

By S.T. MERAVI / Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE TERM "bourgeois" of course is derogatory. Yet it could be argued that the bourgeoisie are the world's best maligned group. One scholar who believes them worthy of study, and perhaps even more than a little sympathy, is Peter Gay.

A professor of history at Yale University, Gay is devoting himself to no less than a five-volume examination of the subject. It is being published by Oxford University Press under the collective title, *The Bourgeois Century: Victoria to Freud*. The first volume, called *The Education of the Senses*, is due out within a few weeks.

Gay, 60, was a recent guest at Jerusalem's Mishkenot Sha'ananim, along with his wife Ruth, a historian in her own right. Between touring the country and lecturing at universities, the professor explained his interest in the Philistine middle class.

"I'd done a lot of work on the

18th century," he said, "and after a period felt it was time to tackle something different. I became interested in the 19th century, something closer to home, and which has its own fascinations. But what I discovered was that most histories of this period dealt either with the working class or the political and artistic rebels who played off the great enemy, the bourgeoisie. All that is very colourful, of course. But few historians had ever examined the middle class itself to see what it was really like."

"Everyone seemed content that the bourgeoisie was readily understood — morally smug, self-satisfied, materialistic, unimaginative, 'Victorian' and so on. I became interested in what and how they thought."

AROUND the same time Gay developed a deep interest in psychoanalysis, and since Freud was

one person who plumbed the psyche of 19th-century middle-class folk, it was natural that the professor turned his scholarly eye on Freud. Himself a native of Germany (Gay's original name was Frölich), Gay preceded his major study of the bourgeoisie period with a book to 1978 called *Freud, Jews and Other Germans*.

He rejects the notion that Freudian psychology arose in response to an especially neurotic middle-class society. "Freud himself had to deal with that allegation," Gay says. "And he believed the charge was a disguise for something else — anti-Semitism."

"It's usually accepted that the Victorian middle class was repress-

ed and hypocritical and so forth," Gay continued. "In fact, I feel there's a lot of evidence that the bourgeoisie was much happier than we think. And in many ways they may have had much sexier lives than we have."

Gay acknowledges that the Victorians were much more circumspect than we are. "But just because they didn't talk about sex doesn't mean they weren't enthusiastic about it. I've been uncovering remarkable diaries and other private documents that show these people in a much different light from the one history has generally afforded us."

"Lytton Strachey, for example, once said that the history of Vic-

torian England will never be written, because too much is known about it. That, I'm afraid, is hardly the case when it comes to the Vic-

torian middle class."

Gay says that as a historian he does not pursue the past for possible utilitarian purposes, but adds that he does see a special significance in studying the 19th-century bourgeoisie.

"These are, after all, our grandfathers. The Victorians are the people who formed us. We live off them. So by studying them, we just might discover more about

ourselves. People, after all, are like children, in that they want to know where they came from. We also need such information so we can make better judgments about ourselves. I don't think we can do this without breaking the myths and legends that infect our history."

At the very least then, Prof. Gay's studies might lead us to be more comfortable with our bourgeois lives.

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Friday: 10.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Bus No. 474

Jerusalem-Emanuel and return:
From Jerusalem:
Sunday-Thursday:
8.30 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 11.00 a.m.,
1.30 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 8.30 p.m.,
Friday: 8.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
From Emanuel:
Sunday-Thursday: 6.00 a.m., 7.00 a.m.,
9.00 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 5.00 p.m.,
10.30 p.m.,
Friday: 6.00 a.m., 7.00 a.m., 1.00 p.m.

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Information Centres

We again wish to remind the public of the telephone numbers of the information centres: Tel Aviv — 03-432777, Jerusalem — 02-528231/523456, Haifa — 04-535275/6. For additional information and detailed timetables — apply to an information window at any Egged bus station or an information centre.



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חברת אלקטרוניקה לישראל בע"מ

Law vs. art

Post Art Editor MEIR RONNEN describes a recent international seminar organized by Mishkenot Sha'ananim, which looked at the problems shared by the legal and artistic worlds.



Detail from Sutherland's portrait, destroyed on the instructions of Churchill's widow.

own moral rights, the nudnik drawn to litigation to such an extent that both patrons and critics would avoid him like the plague.

THE SUTHERLAND case cropped up in a series of case histories presented to the symposium (with slides) by Prof. Albert Elsen, professor of art history at Stanford University, supported by a survey of the legal background and ramifications given by Prof. John Merryman, professor of law at the Stanford School of Law (the two also hold a joint chair at Stanford concerned with art and law and are the authors of the massive two-volume definitive *Law, Ethics and the Visual Arts*, which has so far been distributed only in legal circles).

Close friends, Elsen and Merryman have become a team, operating with the seemingly effortless mid-century timing worthy of a pair of veteran TV anchormen — or stand-up comics — as both are charmingly blessed with a dry wit.

Neither professor succumbs to the jargon of either art or law; their presentations are of the utmost simplicity, though never simplistic.

Elsen demonstrated how the influence of art on law has been more important than copyright law, which originated in the 18th century.

Dealing with paternity, he traced signed authorship of an art work or artistic artifact back to a Greek vase of the 6th century BCE. He reminded his audience of the earliest case of a widow authenticating her late husband's work (a right guaranteed under the French *droit moral* and often abused in our time) was that of Dürer's widow, who affirmed her husband's famous monogram to his etchings.

He also recalled how the Venetians had shelled the Parthenon when it was being used as a powder magazine; and how Lord Elgin had structurally damaged the Parthenon when he hewed out the famous marble sculptures which are still in the British Museum.

But Elsen pointed out, too, that Elgin had actually saved these marbles from destruction; environmental pollution eventually erased and virtually obliterated the sculptures that had been left.

Michelangelo's moral rights were infringed, said Elsen, when successive Popes "censored" works like

"divulgation," though he drew a distinction between its first public exhibition and the handing over of a work to a client. He recalled the case of Whistler versus Lady Eden. The artist had painted out the lady's face from a commissioned portrait after Lord Eden, paid what Whistler thought was an insufficient fee. Eden sued to have the portrait handed over completed; but all the court could do was to ensure that Eden got his money back, biding Whistler in breach of contract. The court recognized that only the artist could decide when the portrait was finished.

Later in the day, Whistler cropped up again, when Elsen recalled how the artist had been beggared by seeking redress and damages from the critic Ruskin, who had accused him, in writing, of "flinging a pot of paint in the public's face."

The judge was not sympathetic to Whistler's art; he awarded the artist damages of one farthing. It is this sort of Pyrrhic victory that has a deterrent effect on other artists seeking remedy.

Merryman also pointed out that just as an artist has full paternity rights, this paternity is not waivable. He recalled how a New York Jewish sculptor had quarrelled with dealer Leo Castelli for repairing and restoring a wooden sculpture without consulting him; and sought, unsuccessfully, to have his name taken off the work (the breach with the well-meaning Castelli cost the artist his health and connections and he died in obscurity).

David Smith also once sought equally unsuccessfully, to have a neglected and damaged work described as so many kilos of scrap iron.

Israel sculptor Igal Tumarkin drew wry smiles when he quite good-humouredly described how well-meaning Holon officials had "restored" his broken sculptural environment in the city by sending out a team of local smiths, who "used their own imagination." One of Tumarkin's war memorials, welded battlefield jetsam, was shot up by a tank unit looking for targets. The officer in charge offered the opinion that he didn't think a little more damage made any difference to the work.

BUT PHILISTINISM isn't confined to the innocents. Elsen recalled how a U.S. museum once brock-

up a work by Alexander Calder that consisted of three mobiles-cum-stables that were designed by Calder to be operated by jets of water in a fountain. When the fountain fell into disuse the museum moved the three elements to an unsuitable site where the interaction between them, not to say the artist's original inspiration, was completely lost.

Under Californian law, Calder's estate or heirs could have sought redress.

Worst of all was the changing of a number of David Smith's painted sculptures. They were sandblasted and left to rust at the orders of critic Clement Greenberg, one of the executors of Smith's estate. Greenberg thought they looked better that way and would be more saleable. Smith's heirs, more interested in the money, raised no objection. The sculptures were never restored to look the way the artist had intended them to look.

Most artists know nothing about restoration and aren't always the best people to restore their own works. This is the opinion of Tel Aviv Museum conservator Doron Lurie, who spoke from somewhat bitter experience. Some artists had tried to "improve" works purchased by the museum decades ago, in light of their subsequent changes in outlook; others were unable to find the type of material or paints they had originally employed. Lurie defined ideal restoration as "minimal interference."

The dearth of competent restorers, particularly of sculpture, is a problem in itself, said Dr. Michael Levin, art adviser to the Mayor of Jerusalem. Not all public sculpture is made of materials that last forever, he said, suggesting that not all deterioration is due to neglect. The crunch, however, is the municipal budget.

All the laws in the world aren't going to help, Levin concluded, if the money to carry out repairs simply isn't available.

What about the rights of an artist whose work is acquired by a museum but rarely, if at all, exhibited, asked Judge Berman. Arnan Gabrieli, a Tel Aviv attorney, held that an artist had no remedy if his work was kept in the cellars. In any case, there were as yet no precedents to go by. Tel Aviv Museum Director Marc Sheps thought that artists could not dictate conditions of exhibition at a museum, but he personally held that the artist ought at least to be listened to.

IS THE ART CRITIC a possible encroacher on the artist's "moral right"? Dr. Mordechai Omer, of Tel Aviv University, cited a piece of "excessive criticism" in which the artist was derided and conceptual art held to be "imported syphilis." But the piece was written

by a well-known artist who has no standing as a professional critic. Merryman and others felt they were uncomfortable with the idea of practicing, exhibiting artists operating as critics (something that is now a regular feature of the Hebrew press).

My own view was that the biggest encroachers on artists' moral rights are other artists and that this has always been so. Bronzino could have sued Raphael for stealing his figure compositions; and Raphael could have sued a whole slew of artists, from Caravaggio and Rembrandt to Ingres and Degas. Juan Gris, Braque and Picasso at one time all painted virtually identical (in idea) cubist pictures; and Picasso constantly stole ideas and themes from Velazquez and Goya.

Matters are not much better today, though obvious plagiarists usually get short shrift. But there are times when a critic feels it is duty to encroach on the artist's moral right and even to attack the integrity of his conception. This writer has on several occasions suggested that the Israel Museum persuade sculptor Isamu Noguchi to modify his sculpture garden, which, because of deep gravel, and lack of shade and windbreaks, is not negotiable by the elderly or handicapped. (Noguchi objected to trees from the outset, claiming that would destroy his overall sculptural form: as he saw the landscaping as a work of art in itself).

There is no doubt, however, that even the mildest negative view of an artist's work by a critic can result in damage to the artist's "honour and reputation"; and it would be ultimately self-defeating if criticism was reduced to descriptive puffs of the type that also appears in the Hebrew press.

This view was supported by Dr. Shlomo Cohen, an attorney at law while Prof. Merryman describes how U.S. courts have used the phrase "chilling effect" on critics often blocking any attempt to interfere with free speech.

In speaking of the generalized loose wording of the amendment Dr. Meir Gabbay, deputy director general of the Justice Ministry, an expert on "intellectual property," put forward the somewhat corollary view that we could safely "leave matters to the judges." The writer countered that law which encourages litigation is bad law; at that only if everyone has a bell definition of their rights from the outset will the incidence of fruitless litigation be lowered. The symposium was attended by a number of members of the original committee which moved the amendment to the Copyright Law. It is to be hoped that the proceedings alerted them to the dangers of the Pandora's Box that they have opened. Further amendments to the amendment will hopefully keep it more firmly shut.

As a tourist...

ANYONE PLANNING a holiday in the Federal Republic should leave his calorie charts at home. The food and drink is not only good; it is almost indecently plentiful.

On the Lufthansa flight out of Ben-Gurion Airport, we were servedillet steak at 6.30 a.m. I tasted it to see if it was real. It was, but a bit early in the day to my taste.

The Germans have geared their tourist appeal to the romantic visitor, who eschews the recent past and seeks the Germany of the Middle Ages: castles perched above wooded hills, walled towns, the haunts of armoured knights. Among the tours which are recommended are the "Romantic Road" and the "Castle Road." We were given a taste of the latter, in the south-central region known as Franconia, starting in Nuremberg, travelling west in easy stages and ending up in Heidelberg.

NUREMBERG, a beautiful city of steep, red roofs, dominated by the famous castle, is a city of some half a million. Largely destroyed during World War II, it was reconstructed in its former medieval style.

Although it is famous for its sausage and gingerbread, we were lavishly entertained with roast duck and apfelstrudel, washed down by the very fine local beer. Then, some kilos heavier, we visited the 13th century St. Lawrence Church, with its two pointed steeples and fine stained glass. Afterwards we walked through the local vegetable market (prices about twice those of Mahane Yehuda) past the fountains, including the Schöner Brunnen with its "lucky ring," to the imperial castle, an impressive building, with a superb view of the city. Walking downhill from the castle, we passed the home of Albert Dürer, whose work, together with that of his pupils, we were to view frequently on the Castle Road.

First-class accommodation was provided at the Atrium Hotel, set among smooth lawns on the outskirts of Nuremberg. A wide range of accommodation is available all along the Castle Road, at prices ranging from DM 15 (US\$50) for bed and breakfast in private homes, to about DM 150 (US\$500) in the large luxury hotels.

PROCEEDING WESTWARDS, we lunched the following day in Ansbach, the capital of central Franconia. Here the so-called "castle" is really a vast manor house with more than 500 rooms. We visited the 27 that have been turned into a museum and art gallery. Of particular note are the beautiful collec-

tions of porcelain, one room covered with more than 2,000 different decorated tiles, the work of a craftsman and his two sons.

Later we visited the 18th century synagogue, restored and maintained by the municipality, despite the absence of a Jewish community. Prayers are held there on festivals by Jewish members of the U.S. armed forces. Ansbach, a town of 40,000, has an American military base nearby with some 10,000 personnel. We were assured that relations between the soldiers and townspeople are excellent and that, in "conservative" Ansbach, there is no anti-Americanism.

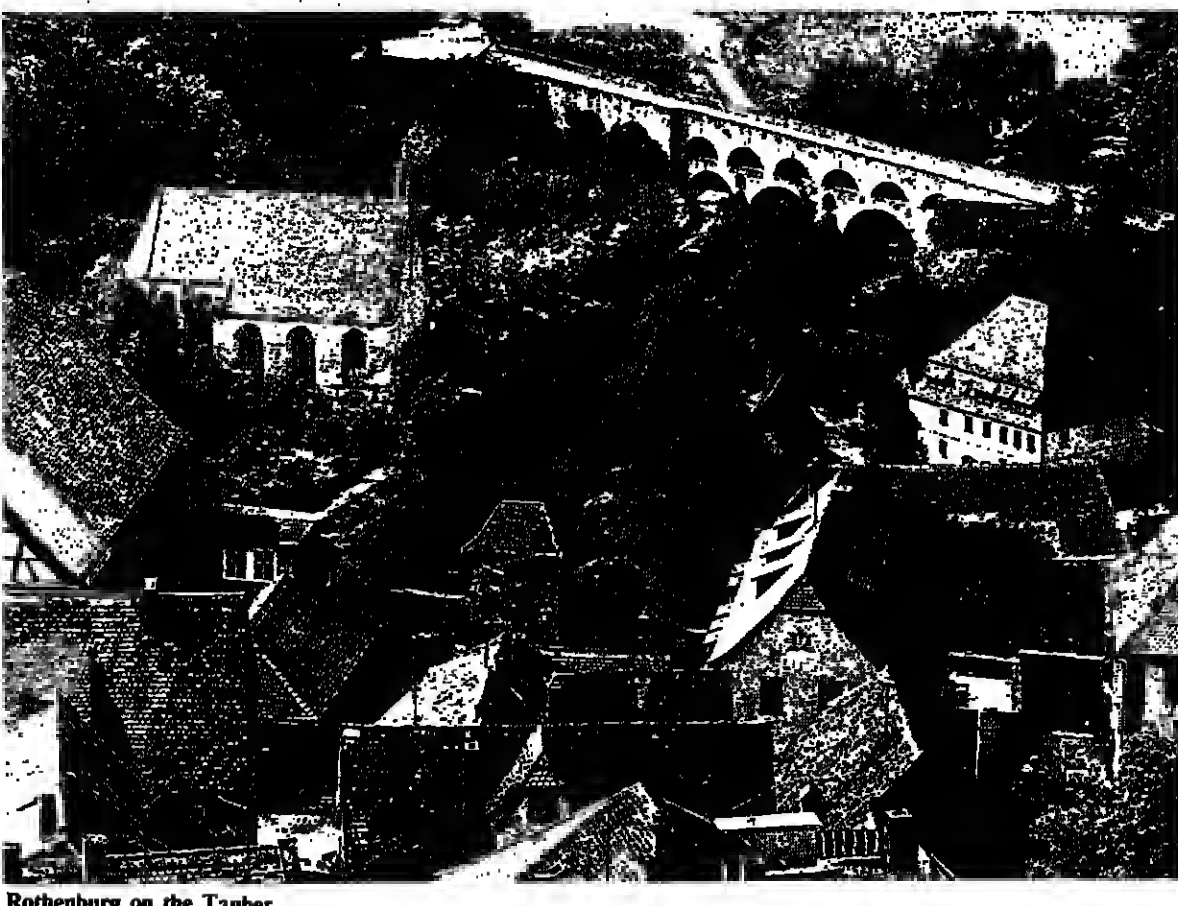
We spent the night in the breathtakingly beautiful, walled town of Rothenburg, perched high on a hill above the River Tauber. Rothenburg was besieged by Roman Catholic forces during the Thirty Years War; but the town was saved when the local mayor won a bet with the besieging commander, who said he would not attack the town if the mayor could drink three litres of wine at a draught. He accomplished this feat heroically, slipping into a stupor for three days.

Here again there were signs of a former Jewish community, with the preservation of the "Jewish Dancing House" (a hall for weddings and other celebrations) which has Hebrew-inscribed tombstones set into the outer walls.

The walled town of Rothenburg has maintained the same population since the 13th century: 7,000; but today there is also a suburb outside the wall with another 5,000. Rothenburg has many recreational facilities, including an indoor and outdoor heated pool, horse riding, hiking and tennis. The crossing point of the Romantic Road and the Castle Road, it is an important tourist centre, with more than one-and-a-half million visitors a year, but only 300,000 of them staying overnight. So far this year, 300 of them have been Israeli tourists.

Overnight for us was at the Eisenhut Hotel, a restored 14th century structure, which manages to combine medieval ambience with modern comforts. A superb supper was accompanied by the tawny Franconian wine from a carafe, light and very dry.

HEILBRONN, the next major stop on our route, was like Nuremberg largely destroyed in the war. It has been rebuilt in the modern style; but the museum there has an excellent model of the medieval city, along with some exceptionally fine drawings. Less beautiful than the other towns we saw, Heilbronn has



Rothenburg on the Tauber

Two views of Germany

By DANIEL GAVRON / Jerusalem Post Reporter

an impressive shopping centre along a vast pedestrian mall and a modern theatre with three auditoriums.

The Insel Hotel, on an island in the River Neckar where we stayed, is modern and comfortable, with colour television in all the rooms. It was slightly disconcerting to see J.R. speaking fluent German in *Dallas* — all foreign films are dubbed — and downright comical to see Glenn Ford dubbed in a classic Western.

I was surprised to discover how few Germans know English. Most of the younger generation know some, but often one had to conduct quite a search to find an English-speaker.

On the final day, we drove along the Neckar, stopping first at the castle of Burg Guttenberg, where eagles and other birds of prey are raised in a commendable conservation attempt. Those not required for breeding are set free, and some 500 eagles, falcons, hawks and owls have been released into nature in the past decade. On the castle grounds, these magnificent creatures are not caged, and it is rather intimidating to walk between

the rows of curved beaks and sharp talons, hoping that the chains fastened to their legs will hold.

Lunch at the spectacular castle of Burg Hornberg, towering above the Neckar valley, was memorable. The castle, converted into a hotel, has its own vineyard and room prices are graded according to the view.

WE ENDED OUR tour in the delightful university town of Heidelberg, which bestrides the Neckar. Here again there is a superb castle, with a magnificent view over the Neckar valley. Heidelberg contains much splendid architecture, including fine bridges over the river, churches, museums, galleries, picturesque squares and a pleasant shopping mall. But it is the throngs of students, creating the youthful, relaxed atmosphere of a genuine university town, which linger in the memory.

All in all, Western Germany is a pleasant country for a vacation: fine scenery, lavish hospitality, efficient service; but a few visiting Germans must have very ambivalent feelings

As a Jew...

I HAD ALWAYS avoided Germany — not just going there, but even reading about it, learning its history or a few phrases of the language. True, Germany was once Bach, Mozart and Beethoven; but for me, above all else, it had been Hitler. Except as regards the Holocaust, I had allotted the country from my mind. I did not even possess a working knowledge of its geography, except for the location of Dachau and Buchenwald.

It was therefore with some trepidation that I accepted the offer of a trip to the Federal Republic, a purely tourist visit, in no sense a pilgrimage. Thus, although we flew into Munich, there was no question of visiting the site of nearby Dachau. We drove straight along the autobahn to Nuremberg.

Although I came to see Germany as a tourist, I found myself functioning at two distinct levels: as a tourist, and as a Jew. It began at

Munich airport, when I saw armed soldiers guarding our plane: German soldiers. Was I naive in being reassured by the fact that they long, blond hair curled over their tunic collars? I don't know; but they did not exactly fit my image of Nazi storm-troopers.

In Nuremberg we were shown the tourist sites. The courthouse where the War Crimes trials took place at the end of World War II and the shell of the giant stadium where Hitler staged his infamous rallies, were pointed out with a deceptive casualness. We were not shown the offices of the notorious *Der Stürmer*.

The Nazi period is not mentioned in the tourist literature; but our guides, possibly mindful of where their visitors came from, referred to it with a sort of embarrassed defiance. The awareness was there, but often simmering beneath the surface.

A Jewish community existed in Nuremberg since the 13th century, and a synagogue was built there in 1296. There were 9,000 Jews living there in 1933, when Hitler came to power. On Kristallnacht, when Jewish homes, businesses, and synagogues were set on fire all over Germany, 26 Jews lost their lives in Nuremberg — 10 of them by suicide. The Nazi laws, ensuring "the protection of German blood," prohibiting, *inter alia*, the employment of Jews by "Aryans" and intermarriage between the two, were promulgated here.

A number of Nuremberg Jews were saved by the efforts of Dr. Benno Martin, the local chief of police; but less than 1,000 survived. Today some have returned, and there is a community of about 300 members.

IN ANSBACH, our middle-aged guide met the problem head-on. Showing us the restored 18th century synagogue, he recounted to us how the local mayor had saved it on Kristallnacht. Ordered by the Nazis to destroy the synagogue, he had staged a mock fire, ensuring that the local fire brigade was on hand to douse the flames, and that the place of worship was saved.

The synagogue is scrupulously maintained and used for prayer on festivals by American Jewish soldiers from the nearby base; but sitting there in the empty pews, realizing that nothing remains of the community which used it, was the most chilling experience of my visit to Germany.

The walled town of Rothenburg is also *judeverin*. It was a notable centre of Jewish life in the 13th century, when the famous scholar Rabbi Meir Baruch settled there and attracted numerous students. It was never a large community and all

that remains today is the Jew "Dancing House," with its Hebrew engraved gravestones set in its wall.

At dinner, our guide, a woman her thirties, perspired with embarrassment as she assured us that "most of the Germans did not know what was going on in the Holocaust." One of our party, H. Grunberg of *Yotam*, him a Holocaust survivor, swiftly challenged this. "Well," she insisted, am sure that they did not know Rothenburg."

I found no problem in relating the younger Germans, who seem to me very like young English or Frenchmen; but the older people constantly aroused my suspicion found myself wondering what behind the affable courtesy of the grey-haired men and women in their rimless glasses. Where I they been? What had they done?

In Heilbronn, we were shown model of the town as it had looked at the end of World War II — mass of rubble, about 90 per cent destroyed. The young guide clearly thought it a poignant example suffering and destruction; but found myself utterly unmoved.

Most of Heilbronn's 800 Jews were sent to Dachau and the synagogue was burnt to the ground long before the Allied bombers returned to live there, and we were told that the municipality keeps contact with former Heilbronn Jews in Israel and the U.S.

IT WAS IN Heidelberg, so beloved of Saul Tchernicowsky, that reached my *modus vivendi* with today's Germany. Heidelberg University was the first in Germany to admit Jews; but it had become centre of anti-Semitism long before the Nazis. Few of the 1,000-student community survived Hitler; Jews have returned, and today there is a synagogue and a community of about 150.

In Heidelberg, though, we were able to see the new Germany. It is not only the anti-nuclear vigil beside the hotel that convinced me that things were different, the throngs of students from the U.S., Britain, France and Scandinavia but also from Asia and Africa, indicated that this was indeed a part of modern Europe: permissive, variegated, tolerant. In Nuremberg Laws seemed far away as blond girls strolled arm-in-arm with African students and "Aryan" boys danced delicately-bulked girls from India in the discotheques.

Which is not to say that I feel that to forgive and forget; but, for time being West Germany at least does seem to have returned planet earth.

LIGHT OF RETURN

By SHLOMO LORINCZ, MK / Special to The Jerusalem Post

YEAR AFTER YEAR the Jews observe the eight days of Hanukkah, each according to his own custom. Some keep all the laws; some only light the candles and some hold to the tradition of playing with the dreidel. Thus recalling that "A great miracle happened here."

The Talmud (Tractate Shabbat) describes the essence of Hanukkah: "What is Hanukkah? Our Sages taught that the eight days commencing with the 25th of Kislev are days in which it is prohibited to eulogize the dead. For when the Greeks entered the Sanctuary, they contaminated all of its oil, and when the Hasmonean kingdom overcame them they searched and found only one cruse of oil... The following year they fixed these days as holidays to be celebrated with praise and thanksgiving."

Every thinking Jew who reflects upon the significance of our history recalls the wars with the Greek kings who wished to make us forget our Torah, and tried to force the Jews to violate its laws, to desecrate the Sabbath and refrain from circumcizing their children. He recalls the great battle and the victory of the High Priest Matityahu and his sons the Hasmoneans, who defeated the Hellenists and the Hellenizers. They liberated Jerusalem from a heathen, Hellenist culture, removed

the idol which the Greeks had placed in the Temple, purified the oils which the Greeks had defiled and restored spiritual freedom to the Jewish people.

The Hasmoneans foiled the Hellenist plot to destroy the Jewish people not physically but spiritually, through total assimilation and the abolition of the mitzvot. We Jews who perpetuate the tradition of our people as the Hasmoneans did, can tell our children about the heroic struggle against those who wished to make us forget our Torah. We can tell them about those who sacrificed their lives in the battle against assimilation, heroes such as Hannah and her seven sons.

BUT I ASK myself: What can those amongst us who have themselves assimilated tell their children and grandchildren?

There are Jews at this very moment waging battles against all that is sacred to the Jewish people. They themselves wish to forget the Torah and would like it and its mitzvot to be forgotten by their children and

all of Israel. They see beauty only in Hellenist and other foreign cultures and regard Jewish culture and tradition as ugly and negative. For all these people, there seems no answer to the Talmud's question: "What is Hanukkah?"

And the question is not only important as regards Hanukkah alone. It is as powerfully relevant to the very existence of the State of Israel. "This state — for what reason?" And one may even extend it to Jewish existence — for what purpose?

Were these people to begin by asking themselves why it was necessary to wage that war against the Hellenists and the Hellenizers, they would inevitably start to reflect on what would happen if that war was waged in our own time.

How would they react, were the Greeks or any other nation to guarantee the Jewish people all their physical needs, on the condition that we waive our culture and

tradition and adopt their culture? Would they join the Hasmoneans in their war? Or side with the Hellenizers? And if so, why do we need a state of our own?

One more question: How do they understand the link of the generations? Do they ever consider that their grandchildren and great-grandchildren may one day criticize the founders of the state and denounce them as confused individuals who did not know why they established a Jewish state?

I RECALL a conversation with Golda Meir, in which she told me that she suffered many sleepless nights because of her concern for the nation. She was not referring to security concerns, she said, for, difficult as they were, she was confident we could overcome them. She went on to list all the political, economic and other challenges facing Israel and expressed confidence that we could meet them too.

"My deepest concern," she said, "is that my grandchildren and great-grandchildren may someday ask themselves why it is necessary to overcome so many problems, when it is possible to live in a country without such problems."

I asked her: "Golda, do you have the same concern regarding my grandchildren?" With characteristic candour, she replied: "I am not concerned about your grandchildren. They will never ask, nor will they ever consider the possibility of exchanging the land which is sacred to them for any other country."

What hope is there for the Jewish people in its present condition, with assimilation in South America and some European countries as high as 70 or 80 per cent? Entire communities in the Diaspora are in serious danger of vanishing — not as the result of a physical holocaust, but because of the spiritual holocaust of assimilation which threatens to destroy us.

There is no need to go very far. How immune are we in our own land?

One of the findings of a survey

conducted by the Institute for Applied Social Research for the Education Ministry, which polled some 5,000 students in high schools throughout the country, showed that 35 per cent of students in the Kibbutz Artzi movement did not consider a Jew's conversion to another faith as a negative act. Another 20 per cent viewed it as "slightly harmful." On emigration from Israel, 42 per cent of the students saw this as only a slight problem, while 18 per cent failed to see it as any problem at all.

Is it any wonder that people go on emigrating from Israel, and that the spiritual state of our people in our land continues to deteriorate?

Only a few days ago, the chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, Arye Dulzin, declared that he has information indicating that about 50 per cent of the members of idolatrous sects abroad are Jews. This is how far Jews in the Diaspora have fallen in our time.

PERHAPS the light of the little Hanukkah candles, illuminating the great spiritual darkness, will inspire us in time, before assimilation, Heaven forbid, completely overtakes our people. Have we failed to realize that for us, assimilation is a poison, leading to total disappearance?

Thank God, the overwhelming

majority of our people — despite everything — is still linked in one form or other to our sources. There is still a tiny spark, a glowing ember. But, as things are today, if we care that our children and grandchildren should not marry gentiles, and if we want the Jewish people to remain a chosen people, we must seek the way back to our heritage — tradition, Torah and mitzvot.

This trend of returning to our roots is evident today in the growing numbers of *ha'alei teshuva*, who represent an upheaval in a significant portion of our people anxious to return to its Creator. Thousands upon thousands are filling the yeshivot for the newly religious both in Israel and abroad, and there is real hope that this movement will be the vanguard of an arrest in the assimilation and spiritual deterioration of our people.

Even without being a great optimist, it is possible to see and feel that the little light which began to burn in the circles farthest away from Judaism, among entertainers and "intellectuals" who had even tried other faiths, will continue to grow until it floods our whole people with the brilliant light of ultimate redemption.

The writer is an Agudat Yisrael MK and chairman of the Finance Committee.

Poetry of protest

CURTAIN CALL / Marsha Pomerantz

'60s — except that I don't know of many Americans who ever sat and listened intently to poems for two-and-a-half hours.

The evening was moderated by Menahem Peri and Orly Lubin, both of whom teach at Tel Aviv University. Peri is the editor of *Sinai Kri'a*, one of the leading literary quarterlies.

Among the writers who read were several "established" voices who have explicitly taken up political issues only within the last few years. Zach is primary among them. The next generation of well-known writers, mostly in their 40s, was represented by Dahlia Ravikovitch, Meir Weiseltier, Yair Hertz and playwright Yehoshua Sobol.

And there was a third generation, many of whom have come to prominence largely because of their outspoken poems against the

Lebanon war: Ilan Schoenfeld, the young literary editor of *Al-Hamishmar*, and Rami Ditzani, for instance. Among the most controversial anti-war poets is Yitzhak Laor, whose poems almost cost *Sinai Kri'a* part of its funding.

LAOR READ his *Ballad on the Dumb Soldier* (i.e. the soldier stupid enough to get a bullet in the head) and dedicated it to the six soldiers whose recent reclamation from the PLO has evoked such public joy and criticism. He congratulated them for having the sense to "not be heroes and die."

Weiseltier, in one of his poems, berates his radio for marking an anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Prague at a time when Israel has invaded Lebanon. In the end he concludes that he himself is to blame for getting into conversation with an electronic system "with nothing

behind it, but the prevalent desire to be duped and right" (my translation).

Weiseltier, in one of his poems, question of the prisoners: if you're calculating the cost of their return, he said, do it not in terms of PLO prisoners released, but IDF soldiers dead. And if we're freeing prisoners, why not the Israeli conscientious objectors? "It's much simpler," he said.

The only Arab participant was Salem Jubran, an Israeli citizen who noted that the date of the meeting — November 29 — was the anniversary of the UN partition vote, and a day of mourning for Palestinian Arabs. The tension will only be resolved when there are two states side by side, he said. He read his poems in Hebrew, and apologized for what is lost in translation: "It's like kissing through a veil," as Shlonsky put it.

With the recent spate of political poetry, there has been much discussion of whether political writing can be of literary value. Most of the poems read at Tzavta had strength far beyond the placard genre. I doubt if Zach would give Rafal and Sharon the credit for that.

Israel "had changed." It had abandoned its one-time ambition of becoming an outpost of Western Europe in the Middle East. It was "fast levitating." It was dirtier, more temperamental, but also warmer on a human, emotional level.

WHY ISN'T something being done to stop people leaving? The question was raised, but no answer was supplied. Instead, we heard about new emissaries who are being sent out to bring back the emissaries who were sent out to bring back the original emigrant Israelis. A real *had gadya*. And in all the hullabaloo, bona fide aliyah is all but forgotten.

I think the entire programme was a waste of listening time and an exercise in frustration.

The sponsor of the programme tried to entice potential returnees and new immigrants by mentioning a villa set in verdant landscape, and on a dunum of land. I was reminded of ads in the late 1920s for choice plots of land located in Afula and where I come from, Migdal, near Tiberias.

Clever salesmen went abroad hawking real estate "next to the opera house." But the only music you can hear in these regions today, 54 years later, is the bleating of black goats.

composer of distinction mostly known through his many songs, wrote a cello sonata, which starts off quite promisingly with interesting musical material, well written for both instruments. Some fine moments in the *Scherzo* and the slow movement maintain interest, although the finale seems to overstay its welcome, dragging on too long. But the dedicated rendition of the two artists gave us a stimulating example of Scandinavian chamber music which tends to be, on the whole neglected.

The other "premiere" was a *Silfiana* by Rodrigo (*Concierto D'Aranjuez*), which sounds like a Spanish version of *Greensleeves*, the old English tune.

Beethoven's second sonata for piano and cello and the Chopin sonata are both written in G Minor, which usually prescribes a somewhat subdued mood. Heled and Jonathan Zak performed with complete identification and observance of stylistic veracity, paying lively attention to detail and delicate dynamic shading.

YOHANAN BOEHM

Frustrating exercise

LISTENING IN... / Ze'ev Schul

some 200,000. The statistics include 202 Israelis sent to the U.S. on official business who elected to stay there. These include emissaries of various Zionist organizations and government officials, who are the only ones I have anything against. They misled us all; they should have been the last people to become yordim.

As for the others, my heart bleeds for them. Or shouldn't it?

There is the plaintive tale of the yored who complained that the gentiles saw the emigrant Israelis primarily as Jews, and shunned them. The American Jews regarded them as strangers to their community, and ignored them. As for the Israelis and Zionists, they treated the yordim as deserters, and despised them.

After a few years, so the programme's host told us, most of them lose their Jewish identity and — far worse — so do their children, meaning an estimated 80,000 youngsters lost to Israel and the Jewish community.

THE YORDIM try to establish a

new identity. In Los Angeles, they even have their own Bnei Brit lodge, as well as a football club. There is a "sabara" soccer club in Montreal — but local Jewish executives would not let them participate in Israel's Independence Day festivities.

Just what do the Jews of Montreal have to be so snobby about? Like the majority of North American Jews, they also came from somewhere else. At least our former compatriots gave Israel a try.

I wonder why nobody bothered to ask any of the old-timers on the programme why they now want to leave. They've endured the tower and stockade period, the Mandate, World War II and The Wars of the Jews. But there was always some sort of carrot at the end of the stick — a Jewish Western-oriented state, however small.

I ask myself what could make me want to leave this country. If I ever come to agree with novelist Amos Oz, I may be able to make some sort of case for emigrating. In a recent BBC interview, Oz pointed out that

Inspiring performance

MUSIC REVIEWS

THE ISRAELI PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA — Aldo Ceccato conducting with Uri Plianska, violin (Tel-Aviv, Maccabi Auditorium, November 26). Webern: Five Pieces for Orchestra, Op. 10; Prokofiev: Concerto No. 1 in D major for Violin and Orchestra, Op. 19; Mahler: Symphony No. 1 in D major.

WITH WEBERN, 20th century music entered our world with whispers, sighs, hints of sound, miniature motifs and single, almost inaudible, tones. In his performance of the Five Pieces, Ceccato demonstrated how incredibly rich and meaningful these microstructures can be. The expressive performance brought out the finest and faintest of nuances and shades.

Ceccato repeated another success with the Prokofiev concerto. Here the orchestra not only supported violinist Uri Plianska inspiringly and reliably, but produced a truly scintillating radiance of sound.

As a soloist, Plianska proved a sensitive and delicate musician who willingly relinquished all external aspects of virtuosity, concentrating on the most conspicuous features of Prokofiev's music: melody and colour. Debussy's influence on this

early work is amazing, and Plianska never missed the point.

The performance of Mahler's First Symphony undoubtedly convinced, but at the same time seemed controversial. Ceccato constantly held back in tempo and dynamics.

The slow movement dragged; the slow sections of the other movements were deliberately extended. Indeed, the music often seemed to be standing still. Dynamically, the conductor not only economized but reduced the general level of sound. The symphony continued for at least 10 minutes longer than usual.

All this could easily have led to a dangerous inertness and even worse, but, surprisingly, nothing of the kind happened.

Ceccato never lost the thread, even in the long static segments which were filled out with marvelously shaped detail. Every

melody, motif and inner voice stood out with perfect clarity, at the same time contributing to continuity which magically seemed to extend both time and sound.

This was the longest performance of Mahler's First I had ever heard, but also never before had I heard such orderly, gradually developed Mahler movements.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

RECITAL — Simha Heled, cello; Jonathan Zak, piano (Targ Music Centre, Jerusalem-Eilat, November 28). Elton: Sonata, op. 90; Beethoven: Sonata, op. 5, No. 2; Rodrigo: *Silfiana*; Chopin: Sonata, op. 65.

SIMHA HELED always tries to construct unconventional programmes. And this time was no exception. We were offered two entirely unknown pieces, and one which is rarely performed.

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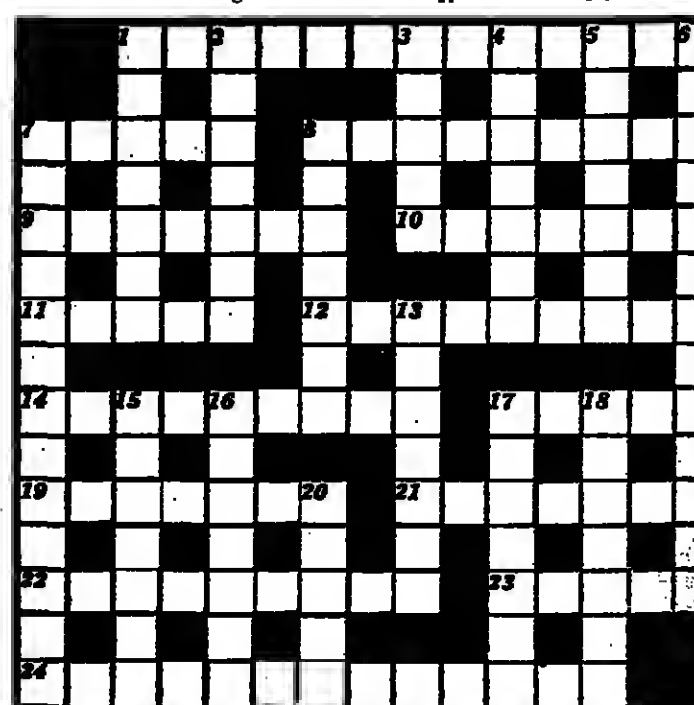
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TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

Cryptic

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.



ACROSS

- Worked on the range after "Lights Out"? It's just a guess (4, 2, 3, 4)
- Offered for sale at the costumer's conference, perhaps (5)
- Goes against the grain to give the baker something? (9)
- Old clothes (7)
- His master plans work for him (7)
- Plank left inside this joint (5)
- Heavens above! It shows the state all were in when one was born (9)
- Not distracted from studying a person who is (8)
- Abandon a hole in the ground (5)
- Nuclear armament ideal for a three-pronged attack? (7)
- Get in a position to take the rest of the flat? (3, 4)
- Off I go and start a commotion—that's what they want (9)
- Set the coat on fire! (5)
- Galloped near a funny short story writer (5, 5, 5)

DOWN

- Having waves of nausea? Quite the reverse (7)
- EEC's good for the French problem, but disgusting to us! (7)
- Works during election recounts (5)
- Makes certain it's the word for it (7)
- Tee taken from a dove-cote—a ridiculous way to get fruit (7)
- Said to show gratuitous generosity? (4, 3, 6)
- Hairdresser's set to keep on going (8, 4)
- Played by football team strikers (7)
- Puzzles us, why anyone should ask such questions (7)
- Lacks the drive to go travelling like this (7)
- Does such a meeting have a lot of atmosphere about it? (4-3)
- Best to wear people who do (5, 2)
- Brace one another as well (7)
- Goblin to ring a bell? That's about right (5)

'Quickie'

ACROSS

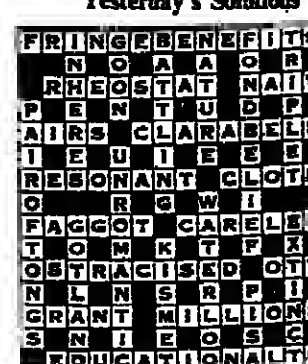
- Vitriol (9, 4)
- Plant-life (5)
- Proviso (9)
- Ecstasy (7)
- Dried fruit (7)
- Pastry items (5)
- Hat, turban, etc. (4-5)
- Tyrannical person (9)
- A waxed spill (5)
- Vegetable (7)
- To break, as a law (7)
- Fighters who grapple (9)
- Elizabethan writer (5)
- Taken for round trips (6, 7)

DOWN

- A plug or bung (7)
- Alliances (7)
- Calls on the phone (5)
- Made very cool (7)
- Form of currency (7)
- Works upon teeth (6, 7)
- Titanic conflict (5, 5, 5)
- Children's nurseries (7)

Yesterday's Solutions

- Turns up (7)
- Long-suffering (7)
- Earth's central line (7)
- Bother (7)
- Capers about (7)
- A happening (5)



Quick Solution

ACROSS: 1 Centre, 4 Cough, 5 Rectangular, 9 Mice, 10 Yards, 11 Ether, 12 Allure, 14 Best, 15 Fender, 16 Finger, 17 Doves, 18 Box, 19 Couch-drap, 20 Yester, 21 Down, 22 Then, 23 Escape, 24 Conquer, 25 Twinge, 26 Realistic, 27 Ringed, 28 Resist, 29 Ripped, 30 Tawdry, 31 Nod, 32 Boon.

Hanukka cheer spreads to shares

TEL AVIV. — The first day of December also marked the first day of Hanukka, which is generally considered one of our happiest festivals. "The Hanukka cheer which prevailed all day just happened to extend to the share market," was the way one observer characterized yesterday's trading session, which was marked by sharply rising prices.

"So it was that the gloom which had recently enveloped the exchange was dispelled in one fell swoop. There was no hesitant talk about the prospects of a continuation of the day's sparkling performance. Observers and participants alike were just plain pleased with the development."

There was plenty of room for satisfaction. The broader-based statistics gave a clear picture of the market's action. A full 159 securities zipped ahead by margins of more than five per cent, while only nine fell by similar margins. A total of 27 securities were "buyers only," while only one isolated "seller only" was recorded. The General Share Index, commercial banks excluded, was nearly ahead by 3.6 per cent. On a sectorial basis the best performers included: industrials, +5.78 per cent, service and trade, +4.55 per cent and oils, +3.06 per cent.

The index-linked bond market, for a change, took a backseat as shares stole the spotlight. Nevertheless, in moderate trading of IS472.6 million, prices advanced moderately, with isolated advances of as much as three per cent. The short-term bonds generally outperformed, bonds with longer maturities.

The devaluation of the shekel slackened somewhat, as the local currency eased by some 0.5 per cent

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

against the dollar.

Perhaps somewhat less surprising was the action recorded in the banking sector. Those bank shares which are included in the Treasury's agreement were generally lower, while those outside of the agreement performed smartly and advanced. Mizrahi was 3.8 per cent lower. Hapoalim eased 3.3 per cent, while Leumi was down by 3.5 per cent.

In contrast to these losses Danot 5 was 10.1 per cent higher and FIBI lapped on a full 10 per cent gain. Ten per cent gains were carved out by Merav and Binyan in the mortgage bank group.

Shilton, with a 10 per cent upward move, led a generally rising specialized financial institutions sector. In spite of complaints from the insurance industry about loss of profitability, some of the shares in this group performed admirably. Yardenia 0.5, Zion Holdings 1 and Hadar 1 all advanced by 10 per cent.

Ten per cent gains were liberally scattered throughout the service and trade group. Dan Hotels, this week celebrating its 30th anniversary, saw its 5 shares jump by 10 per cent. Other 10 per cent gainers included Clal Computers, Nikum Computers 1 and 5, and Magor 0.1. Kopei was the only major loser, as it was dropped for a 12.8 per cent loss.

Land development, real estate and citrus plantation issues also enjoyed a session of advancing prices. Azorim Properties carved out a 10

per cent rise and was joined in this category by Oren, ICP, Lamir 5, Matal 1 and 5, Mishel, Neot Aviv, Hadarim Properties, Caesarea 1 and Rogovin.

Industrials were hotter than the proverbial pistol. Elbit Computers zipped ahead by 8.2 per cent, while its parent, Elron Electronics, advanced by a similar figure. Alliance was not far behind with a 9.8 per cent rise. Arit added another 10 per cent performance and has now risen by more than 30 per cent in the past fortnight.

Other 10 per cent winners included: Delta-Gali, Fertilizers 0.5, Cables r and b, United Spinners 1, Israel Cans 1 and 5, Par-Ze 5, Tempo-Beer 5, Zion Cables 1 and 5, Lipsky 1, Wolfman Mosais 1, Maquette 0.1, Sunfrost, Spectronix 1, Kili 5, Rim 0.1, Shemen, T.A.T., 1 and 5 and Tedeia.

Investment company issues were not to be left behind and came through with goodly rises. Ampa clicked with a 10 per cent upward move. Discount Investments r was 4.8 per cent higher, while the bearer shares were gaining 9.4 per cent. Clal Trade and Clal Industries were both 10 per cent ahead. Pinyon chipped in with a 7.8 per cent gain.

Gains of up to 10 per cent were established in the oil group.

Lumir Holdings announced that it has entered into an agreement to construct a building project in Holon. The project is estimated to be valued at \$2.1 million, but is still subject to various government approvals.

NABLUS

(Continued from Page One)

to get the settlers out of Nablus. Dan Zeidan of Peace Now alleged that Zvi Slonim of Gush Emunim warned him that today's demonstration could lead to violence.

Zeidan also alleged that Yisrael Harel, head of the Council of Jewish settlements in Judea, Samaria and Gaza area, compared "Peace Now activists to Jews" who collaborated with the Nazis.

The secretariat of the United Kibbutz Movement yesterday also condemned the settlers' actions, describing it as "an open challenge to the IDF."

"A small and fanatical group is escalating tension and is thereby aiding extremist Arab elements who will exploit it to encourage further disturbances and rock-throwing," the movement said in a statement.

The settlers have set up a "command post" at the site following an axe-attack on one of their members in a local market earlier this week, and they say they will remain at the site until they are satisfied that the security situation in the West Bank is improved.

But senior sources in the military government have speculated that the settlers' real aim is to force the government into extending Israeli law to the territories. This, they feel, would make it clear to the local Arabs and to Jordan that Israel has absolutely no intention of making territorial concessions in Judea and Samaria.

While such a move would prompt a surge of violent unrest among the Arab residents in the area, the settlers believe that it would subside and that they would adjust to the new reality, as did Israel's Arab minority following the 1948 War of Independence. Those who continued to protest at the final annexation of the territories would voluntarily emigrate, or as the settlers would have it, be expelled.

The settlers have already demanded that Arabs apprehended for rock-throwing or other attacks on Jewish settlers should be banished, together with their families if they are minors.

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Company	Price	Change	% Change	Company	Price	Change	% Change	Company	Price	Change	% Change	Company	Price	Change	% Change
Commercial Banks				Jordan Hotel	177	260	+2.1	Ackerstein 1	222	218	+20	Kedem Chem	170	3	+4.4
IDB p	83411			Jordan Hotel op	67	250	+2.9	Ackerstein 5	161	70	+14	Kedem Chem op	85	3	+1.2
IDB r	1758	987	-24	Yahalom	62	155	+5	Agamim p.r.	1024			King 1	501	30	+6.7
IDB B r	3812			Yahalom op 1	32	30	-3.6	Agamim r	815			King 5	6		n.c.
IDB p A	23350	73	+121	Nikus 5.0	265	104	+34	Arzi	1350	127	+123	King op 1	155	5	+3.2
IDB op 11	2680	76	+40	Nikus op 1	83	13	+8	Arzi op 1	1084	38	+10	King 1.0	238	21	+13
Leumi op 4	2839	306	n.c.	Consom. 1	135	50	n.c.	Ata B 1.0	157	ba.1	+7	Kili 5.0	141	10	+10.2
Discount r	4963	78	n.c.	Consom. op 1	66	95	+2	Ata C 0.1	73	ba.1	+3	Kili Adler 1	267	11	+10
Discount op 1	3770	10	n.c.	Consom. op B	66	ba.1	+7	Tadler 1.0	220	42	+17	Kali Adler 5	227		n.c.
Discount B	363	64	n.c.	Consom. op C	66	ba.1	+7	Tadler 5.0	37	29	+8	Kali op 1	30	195	+3.1
Mizrahi r	1535	1688	-60	Kopel 1	224	182	-33	Bar-Ton 1	115	29	+6	Rim 0.1	30	10	+10.3
Mizrahi op 11	2675	37	-21	Kopel op 1	119			Bar-Ton 5	53	60	n.c.	Rim 0.4 r	374		n.c.
Mizrahi op 2	13158			Crystal 1	142	50	+7	Goldfrost 1.0	210	158	+16	Shiddu op 1	145		n.c.
Mizrahi op 6	700	40	n.c.	Rapac 0.1	830	9	+9	Goldfrost 5	71	188	+6	Schellena	437	ba.1	+21
Mizrahi op 9	202	ba.1	+10	Rapac 0.5	197	20	+7	Goldfrost op 1	40	52	+1	Shemen p.r.	1188	9	+108
Mizrahi op 15	115	ba.1	+5	Superol 2	1350		n.c.	Gali Ind. 1.0	717	3	n.c.	T.A.T. 1.0	440	46	+10
Hapoalim p.B	3309			Superol op 1	326	300	+40	Gali Ind. 5.0	288	69	n.c.	T.A.T. 5.0	220	166	+20
Hapoalim r	2525	1832	-85	Time 1	890	2	+10	Gali Ind. op 1	150	28	+5	T.A.T. op 1	225	100	+18
Hapoalim op 1	2610	940	n.c.	Time op 1	660	4	+30	Gali Tech 1	122	ba.1	+5	Tagal 1	250	26	+19
Hapoalim op 7	4950	285	-40	Land, Building, Citrus				Gali Tech op	81	40	+8	Tagal 5	128	25	+10
Hapoalim op 8	no trading			Oren	157	121	+14	Dubek p.r.	1600	18	+100	Tedeia op	490	150	+45
Hapoalim op 9	no trading			Oren op 1	174			Delta Gali 1	1600	7	+100	Tedeia op	355	45	n.c.
Hapoalim op 10	no trading			Oren op 2	156	187	+14	Delta Gali 3	190	ba.1	+9	Tata	340	10	n.c.
General A	6615	57	n.c.	Azaron r	135	10	+6	Delta Gal. op 1	39	123	-7	Tal B r	150		n.c.
General op 1	14900			Azaron op D	177			Dafnon 1	173	97	+8	Fruturum r	916	2	+10
General op 2	6040	3	n.c.	Azaron op E	82	26	+2	Dafnon 5	94	130	+2	Lachish 5	345	14	n.c.
General op 3	4915	10	n.c.	Elvon	44	150	n.c.	Dafnon op 1	61	ba.1	+6	Lachish op 1	249	8	n.c.
General op 4	310	64	n.c.	Elvon op 1	27	30	-2	Dexter Chem	146	152	+6	Lachish op 5	110		n.c.
Leumi	1605	14354	-39	Aradim 1	224	108	+1	Fertilizer 0.1	285	15	+26	Rogovin 1	145	6	n.c.
Leumi op 13	2500	7928	-82	Aradim op 1	92	10	+12	Fertilizer op 1	125	172	n.c.	Taru Plasm.	126	3	+10
Leumi op 11	620	971	n.c.	Aradim op 2	92	100	+2	Fertilizer op 5	661	20	+60	Investment & Holding			
DHH r	1120	2	+30	Aradim op 3	310	10	+2	United Spinners	658	10	+60	IDB Dev. op 1	350	19	n.c.
Finance Trade	2240	85	n.c.	Aradim op 4	118	6	+3	United Spinners op 1	71	10	+5	IDB Dev. op 2	1100	2	n.c.
Finance Trade op 1	1920	4	+10	Ben Yakar 1	223	12	n.c.	United Spinners op 5	33	336	+3	Inv. op 1	151	ba.1	+5
N. American 1	3872	66	n.c.	Ben Yakar op 1	100	25	+5	United Spinners op 10	33	336	+3	Inv. op 5	87	ba.1	+5
N. American 5	1788	27	+9	Baranovsk 1	61	227	+1	United Spinners op 15	33	336	+3	Elgar r	840		n.c.
N. Am. op 1	1084	27	n.c.	Baranovsk op 1	38	30	n.c.	United Spinners op 20	33	336	+3	Elgar op 1	805	50	+3
Daniel 1.0	109	2201	+10	Danker 1	99	153	+4	United Spinners op 25	33	336	+3	Elgar op 5	60	198	n.c.
Daniel op 1	249	11	+16	Drucker 1	204	90	+5	United Spinners op 30	33	336	+3	Elgar op 10	470	27	+2
First Int'l 1	290	308	n.c.	Drucker op 1	43	45	+1	United Spinners op 35	33	336	+3	Elgar op 15	445	2	+6
FIBI	264	2492	+24	Darad 0.1	300	15	n.c.	United Spinners op 40	33	336	+3	Elgar op 20	410	4	+10
Mortgage Banks				Darad 0.5	135	21	+10	United Spinners op 45	33	336	+3	Elgar op 25	420	2	+1
Adanum 0.1	900	4	n.c.	Darad op 2	140			United Spinners op 50	33	336	+3	Elgar op 30	430	2	+1
Gen. Mortgage	1365	5	n.c.	HLB 0.1	350	1	+15	United Spinners op 55	33	336	+3	Elgar op 35	440	2	+1
Gen. Mortgage op 1	1361			HLB 0.5	113	200	+3	United Spinners op 60	33	336	+3	Elgar op 40	450	2	+1
Carmel r	1575	32	n.c.	HLB 1.0	170	36	+10	United Spinners op 65	33	336	+3	Elgar op 45	460	2	+1
Carmel op 1	1575	32	n.c.	HLB 1.5	170	36	+10	United Spinners op 70	33	336	+3	Elgar op 50	470	2	+1
Carmel op 2	1575	32	n.c.	HLB 2.0	170	36	+10	United Spinners op 75	33	336	+3	Elgar op 55	480	2	+1
Carmel op 3	1575	32	n.c.	HLB 2.5	170	36	+10	United Spinners op 80	33	336	+3	Elgar op 60	490	2	+1
Carmel op 4	1575	32	n.c.	HLB 3.0	170	36	+10	United Spinners op 85	33	336	+3	Elgar op 65	500	2	+1
Carmel op 5	1575	32	n.c.	HLB 3.5	170	36	+10	United Spinners op 90	33	336	+3	Elgar op 70	510	2	+1
Carmel op 6	1575	32	n.c.	HLB 4.0	170	36	+10	United Spinners op 95	33	336	+3	Elgar op 75	520	2	+1
Carmel op 7	1575	32	n.c.	HLB 4.5	170	36	+10	United Spinners op 100	33	336	+3	Elgar op 80	530	2	+1
Carmel op 8	1575	32	n.c.	HLB 5.0	170	36	+10	United Spinners op 105	33	336	+3	Elgar op 85	540	2	+1
Carmel op 9	1575	32	n.c.	HLB 5.5	170	36	+10	United Spinners op 110	33	336	+3	Elgar op 90	550	2	+1
Carmel op 10	1575	32	n.c.	HLB 6.0	170	36	+10	United Spinners op 115	33	336	+3	Elgar op 95	560	2	+1
Carmel op 11	1575	32	n.c.	HLB 6.5	170	36	+10	United Spinners op 120	33	336	+3	Elgar op 100	570	2	+1
Carmel op 12	1575	32	n.c.	HLB 7.0	170	36	+10	United Spinners op 125	33	336	+3	Elgar op 105	580	2	+1
Carmel op 13	1575	32	n.c.	HLB 7.5	170	36	+10	United Spinners op 130	33	336	+3	Elgar op 110	590	2	+1
Carmel op 14	1575	32	n.c.	HLB 8.0	170	36	+10	United Spinners op 135	33	336	+3	Elgar op 115	600	2	+1
Carmel op 15	1575	32	n.c.	HLB 8.5	170	36	+10	United Spinners op 140	33	336	+3	Elgar op 120	610	2	+1
Carmel op 16	1575	32	n.c.	HLB 9.0	170	36	+10	United Spinners op 145	33	336	+3	Elgar op 125	620	2	+1

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

THE JERUSALEM
POST

Erwin Frenkel
Editor

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Concessions for peace

HAVING repeatedly invited King Hussein to make Jordan a party to the peace process with Israel initiated at Camp David in 1978, Premier Yitzhak Shamir should, in strict logic, welcome the reports from Amman that the Hashemite monarch is planning to reconvene his National Assembly as a prelude to joining the peace talks.

The Jordanian parliament, half of whose members hailed from the West Bank, was officially suspended in the wake of the 1974 Rabat summit which recognized the PLO as "the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." Since he was no longer accepted by the Arab world as the authorized spokesman for the Palestinians under Israel occupation, King Hussein withdrew his claim to speak on their behalf.

Now, with the PLO in ruins, King Hussein has apparently been emboldened to raise that claim again, in the context of peace with Israel.

Whether he will persist in his intention remains to be seen. The obstacles are many. The Rabat resolution is still on the books. The PLO rejectionists, those fighting Yasser Arafat as well as those aligned with him, are, even now, a force to contend with. And President Assad would doubtless try to thwart any Jordanian initiative that did not take Syrian interests fully into account.

Nevertheless King Hussein seems to mean business. He has disappointed the Americans once before, earlier this year, by reneging on an implied promise to enter the peace talks via an endorsement of last September's Reagan Plan. But he may well do that now. The Reagan Plan, of course, envisages a renewed association between the bulk of the West Bank — and the Gaza Strip — and Jordan.

Israel remains adamantly opposed to the plan, even though the hostility is now phrased in less acerbic terms than when Menachem Begin was prime minister. The official reason for the Israeli attitude was reiterated by Mr. Shamir in Washington this week. This country's commitment, he explained, is only to the Camp David accords and to Security Council Resolution 242. The final disposition of the status of the Israel-ruled territories must, in other words, await the end of the five-year period of autonomy.

It takes great audacity to phrase Israel's commitment in these terms. For the final status of the territories is manifestly being determined even before the autonomy has been inaugurated, through a creeping annexation in which Jewish settlement plays a key role. Any scheme of autonomy acceptable to Israel, it has been made clear, would have to facilitate that process. The final outcome could only be diplomatic ratification of the inexorable developments on the ground.

On this basis King Hussein will certainly not join any peace talks with Israel. Peace has its own value, to be sure, as Mr. Shamir often insists. But in any peace arrangement between Israel and Jordan the territorial component is crucial. Israel itself has left no doubt on this score — except that, in its official information policy, Israel's claim to the territories appears as self-evident, and Jordan's as utterly spurious.

Even if the Jordanian ruler accepts the framework of Camp David as suitable for talks, and even if he drops any demand for a settlement freeze as a prior condition, he will want to make sure that the present gradual incorporation of the territories into Israel is not irreversible. If such assurances are not forthcoming, the only effect of King Hussein's looming venture into peacemaking could be a rupture between Israel and the U.S. For in the American interpretation — indeed in any interpretation save Israel's — the 242 formula of territories-for-peace applies to all fronts.

Inviting King Hussein to join the peace process must imply readiness for some concessions on Israel's part. That is certainly also the message which Mr. Shamir and Defence Minister Arens must have heard in Washington this week.

Idle Knesset

THE ISSUE of Knesset under-employment has come up again this week, when Labour MK Ora Namir, chairwoman of the Education Committee, complained publicly that plenum sessions are short and skimpy. She blamed Knesset Speaker Menachem Savidor for worrying too much about entertaining foreign dignitaries and too little about the work of parliament.

Speaker Savidor reacted with a demand that MK Namir be disciplined, but there is plainly more than a shred of truth in the accusation. The list of parties guilty of keeping the Knesset idle is not, however, confined to the Speaker.

The government is itself legally responsible for filling two-thirds of the Knesset plenum agenda. But the Committee of Ministers on Legislation, headed by Justice Minister Moshe Nissim, has not been doing its job. Mr. Nissim is a capable veteran parliamentarian, but he does not seem to care whether his cabinet colleagues initiate legislation, or whether the Knesset is passing laws.

This ministerial lethargy, it must be said, reflects the attitude of the Knesset as a whole. The fact is that the members of the present Knesset are an awfully slack lot, the slackest the nation has ever elected.

Far too many Knesset Members simply do not believe in putting in an honest day's work for the salary they get, plus the perks. They have no compunction about trotting off abroad on private or party business, staying away from the House when they are in Israel, or coming late and going away early. These Knesset Members must be quite happy to be under-employed.

Where does all this leave Speaker Savidor? He is still responsible for keeping the Knesset busy. He should press the justice minister to supply the legislators with proposals for legislation, and he has to fill in plenum time by scheduling debates on outstanding issues. He would also do well to move faster with the introduction of the planned electronic voting system, so that he could publish a daily record of the Knesset Members' voting behaviour.

This would give a healthy jolt to some of our parliamentary lazybones.

MILESTONE IN RELATIONS

By WOLF BLITZER

WHAT EXACTLY did Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defence Minister Moshe Arens achieve in Washington this week?

That, of course, is the key question in the aftermath of their lengthy talks with President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger and other senior administration officials.

Seen over a span of 35 years of U.S.-Israeli relations, the most recently enhanced economic, military and political cooperation between Washington and Jerusalem did indeed represent yet another milestone in the real maturing of the relationship.

Thus, when President Chaim Herzog was in Washington earlier in November, he recalled his four years in the U.S. capital as the Israel embassy's military attaché during the early 1950s.

At that time, he pointed out, he had to work feverishly to persuade the U.S. Defence Department to permit one Israeli soldier to come to America to enroll in a military driving course. The Pentagon was very fearful that any military ties with Israel — no matter how modest — would cause problems for the U.S. in the Arab world.

In the end, the Israeli soldier was allowed to learn U.S. techniques in driving a jeep, provided it was all hushed up.

Herzog, in putting the current U.S.-Israeli military relationship into some additional historic perspective, also recalled that the late Moshe Dayan, then a senior Israeli army officer, came to Washington on an official business. It was a great victory for the Israeli Embassy, Herzog said, when the then chairman of the U.S. joint chiefs of staff accepted an invitation to attend a dinner in Dayan's honour.

In those days, there were no pretensions of any military partnership with the United States. The Americans simply feared the Arabs would not stand for it.

IN THOSE very difficult days, there were no U.S. arms sales to Israel. Although President Harry S.

Truman had rejected the recommendations of the State Department and had recognized Israel's independence, he later accepted another State Department opinion by including Israel in an arms embargo affecting the entire region.

The arms embargo against Israel remained in effect throughout the 1948-49 War of Independence and both terms of the Eisenhower administration. It was not until the Kennedy administration in the early 1960s that the U.S. and Israel concluded their first arms deal — involving an older version of the Hawk anti-aircraft missile system.

Since then, U.S.-Israeli military ties have dramatically improved, especially in the aftermath of the Six Day War, when France imposed an arms embargo on Israel.

The U.S. has become Israel's major weapons supplier. Israel, moreover, is today the largest U.S. military aid recipient.

Thus, in the most recent foreign aid bill, Israel received \$1.7 billion in military aid — half in the form of loans, the rest as outright grants.

Not only has the U.S. provided massive funding for the Israeli purchase of U.S. arms, but the Americans have made virtually all of their most advanced conventional weaponry and technology available to Israel — meaning the best fighter aircraft, missiles, radar, armour and artillery.

Naturally, the Arabs have carefully monitored this developing, but still unwritten military alliance between the U.S. and Israel. Publicly, they profess their opposition, but privately they have come to accept it as a basic fact of life.

This was made clear by a senior U.S. official who briefed reporters at the White House on Tuesday following the second Reagan-Shamir meeting: "I don't expect it to be the source of any great problems," he said.

THE U.S. OFFICIAL was referring to the latest U.S.-Israeli steps to improve their strategic ties. Most

specifically, the two countries announced the creation of a joint political/military committee which will coordinate future policy in all sorts of areas, including Lebanon.

The committee, slated to convene for the first time during the first week of January, will also consider, in Reagan's words, "combined planning, joint exercises, and requirements for pre-positioning of U.S. equipment in Israel."

The president and other U.S. officials made clear their belief that this greater cooperation with Israel was designed to address the Soviet threat to the region — not necessary any Arabs.

"This group," said Reagan, referring to the newly formed political/military committee, "will give priority attention to the threat to our mutual interests posed by increased Soviet involvement in the Middle East."

The emphasis attached by Shamir was pointedly different: "The aim of this cooperation is to strengthen Israel and deter threats to the region," he said, without directly referring to the Soviet Union.

Two years ago, the U.S. and Israel signed a memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation which also held out the promise of more intimate ties. The Arabs quickly expressed their deep concern. But the agreement was suspended by the administration a month later when Israel extended its law to the Golan Heights, effectively annexing the territory.

Since then, Weinberger and other U.S. officials have expressed a readiness to revive it, but the new Israeli leadership of Shamir and Arens has resisted those proposals. They are not all that anxious for formal documents. What they want are practical measures to get the job done.

Now they have their chance. It will soon become apparent whether all of the talk of closer strategic ties is simply rhetoric, or whether there will be some real meat attached to the bones.

SHAMIR HIMSELF recognized this when he met with *The Jerusalem Post* on Wednesday to assess the outcome of the talks. Sitting in his Washington Hilton suite, the prime minister, in his own low-key style, was clearly upbeat — but not overly so — in looking down the road of American-Israeli ties. He was relaxed and confident in his tone and appearance.

For one thing, he was impressed by Reagan personally: "I felt a very friendly attitude, particularly towards Israel, but also on a personal level." Shamir said Reagan was warm and very friendly not only in the formal prepared statements which the president read during the course of the visit, but also in their private exchanges.

"He knows the problems in the region. He received a lot of information from people who talked with us during the visit. He is very firm in his decision to cooperate with us, to go along with us."

Asked why Reagan reached this conclusion, Shamir replied that the president simply decided that this course of action best serves U.S. interests in the region.

But it also goes beyond that, added Shamir. Reagan, he said, personally has a deep feeling for Israel which goes back many years, back to the creation of the state of Israel and even to the end of World War II.

"He believes that the Israelis and the Americans have common interests today in the Middle East, that it is necessary to block aggression that could prevent a balanced American-Israeli policy aimed at achieving peace and stability from being implemented."

Shamir said he had not specifically invited Reagan to visit Israel. "We didn't discuss it," he said. "I simply don't know his schedule. Perhaps in time."

THE VISIT did produce, he said, an important step forward: "There is no doubt that this is an important

step forward, since, as you noted, we did not put the emphasis on documents. We put the emphasis on concrete things. Of course, the things we decided will be put to the test of reality, but we shall see the results in a very short time."

He said, for example, that by January, during the first meeting of the joint political/military committee, much of this will become very evident — whether or not there is going to be a real change in the strategic relationship.

By that time, the U.S.-Israeli negotiations for the creation of a free trade area should also be underway, he said. "We will do everything we possibly can so that the progress can be made as quickly as possible."

Asked when joint military exercises might begin, he said the committee will have to decide: "But there's no doubt that they will take place soon."

Regarding foreign aid, he said the exact level of military assistance for Israel in the next budget was still being considered even while we spoke.

But the prime minister, during the interview, did not try to sweep U.S.-Israeli differences under the carpet. He acknowledged that there were still problems, some longstanding: "There are differences of outlook," he said. "They didn't conceal that in the question of the settlement... the Reagan Plan... the attitude to selling arms to Arab countries they term 'moderate.'"

"They didn't try to hide these differences of opinion. Nor did we ignore them. But, as usual, it was decided to cooperate in some of the areas we do agree on, acceptable to both countries. And these things are many and important."

Certainly, Lebanon was the most immediate problem since it requires solutions, said Shamir.

Thus, the stage may now be set for another new chapter in the relationship. The promise is certainly there. Shamir was returning home confident, but not absolutely certain it would materialize.

The writer is the Washington correspondent of The Jerusalem Post.

READERS' LETTERS

SNAKE-EATING ON AMERICAN TV

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, — As subscribers to *The Jerusalem Post*, we have been waiting for American television to broadcast the story you printed on the Syrian snake-eating event for the anniversary of the Yom Kippur War (October 14).

During the middle of the night between Wednesday, November 2 and Thursday, November 3, on an NBC news show called "Overnight," the report finally was shown, with the introduction that they were showing it only because *The Jerusalem Post* had chided the major networks for having the film but not showing it. There was a very brief explanation of the footage, which included a statement that it was disgusting and if people would rather eat their dinner, they should come back after about two-and-a-half minutes, that the reason it was not shown during prime time was because it would have been during the dinner hour; and that they were not showing it out of spite but because it was not wise to think that the Middle East was full of quiet,

sensible people similar to our own Mid-Westerners. The reason for the snake-eating was not given by the newscaster. The film proceeded with the Hebrew report — with English subtitles and appeared to be complete, with Assad and his brother looking on smiling, as their male and female soldiers ate the live snakes.

On Thursday, I called the Los Angeles NBC offices, both local and national, to ask if they had heard of the film and would show it. I was told that the local director had not even heard of the film, but would not show it anyway. The national news spent quite some time trying to convince me that they would not show it because it was at a time when people would be eating.

After suggesting that they show the film on the 11 p.m. show, I was told it was still too early. They felt it was appropriate that it be shown in the middle of the night — when, of course, viewing is at a minimum.

NORA AMRANI
Studio City, California

ISRAEL'S PRODUCTIVITY

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, — "The Israeli industrial worker is paid less per hour than any other Western worker including those in Japan," actually less than half in five out of the ten countries preceding it on the scale quoted in *The Jerusalem Post* of November 22, from the report of the Productivity Institute. If so, why do our industrialists claim that they cannot compete on international markets without more help from the government? And that in spite of our privileged position in the EEC

and the USA? Maybe we are overstaffing our factories, or maybe our methods and machines are antiquated and therefore more costly to run than modern plants elsewhere? Now that the rate of exchange of the shekel has been adjusted to a realistic level, if industry still needs crutches to be able to export, the problem of its competitiveness should be looked into just as much as the necessity for subsidies, cheap credits and other incentives.

Tel Aviv. ALFRED MARKUS

THE HAIFA MUSEUM

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, — I refer to Wendy Blumfield's article of November 3, "Getting Haifa moving". The facts are somewhat different: it goes without saying that Ami Shavit, the director of the Haifa Museum, supported the Masaryk Square sculpture, since Mr. Shavit, who is an artist, designed the sculpture. This fact, however, did not interfere with his museum activities.

By calling the museum "pathetic," Mrs. Blumfield seems to be out of touch; had she visited the place before she wrote the article, she would have seen at least five new exhibitions which opened last month, among them the Music and Ethnology Museum's exhibit, "From the Cantele to the Bolero."

Regarding her sweeping allegations that the museum had refused "unique opportunities to exhibit world renowned exhibits" — no such refusal is known to me.

It is a pity that Mrs. Blumfield, a free-lance writer and a resident of Haifa, did not first check the facts.

NILI MENDES,
Spokeswoman,
Haifa Museum

Haifa

Wendy Blumfield comments:

By claiming that the director of the Haifa Museum "supported" the Masaryk Square sculpture, I was being tactful; the fact that he designed and profited from something that the majority of the

public think is a total waste of money is even more scandalous.

I am very aware of the exhibitions that take place at the Haifa Museum and although I visit there frequently, I am compelled to visit museums in other cities more regularly because they have more to offer.

The very fact that the Music and Ethnology Museums have had special exhibitions recently highlights the problem stated in my article. Because of lack of space, a large part of this museum is permanently in storage and only comes out for an airing on rare occasions.

Several months ago, *The Jerusalem Post* ran a feature about the unique and world-renowned Oxford collection of instruments. It is no secret that the owner is very anxious to find a home for this in Israel, but will only accept an offer if adequate space is given. The Haifa Music Museum is the ideal home and would put the entire Haifa Museum on the map. However, neither its present accommodation, charming as it is, nor the proposed removal to a section of the main museum building could possibly give enough space to expand the present exhibits, or consider accepting such unique collections.

As a citizen of Haifa who is concerned with the community rather than with political activities, I used my article to express merely what the general population of the city feel.

NEGLECT AT EIN GEDI

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*: Sir, — After reading in the press about the project of bringing over large groups of Americans from the U.S. for the purpose of using the Dead Sea's mineral and sulphur qualities for medical purposes, I cannot help but express the hope that, by the time they come over, the premises of the Ein Gedi sulphur baths will be more appealing than they are at the moment. I refer to the state of cleanliness or rather the lack of it, of the ladies cloakrooms and toilet facilities.

I visit the Ein Gedi baths fairly often, but on my last two visits (three weeks ago and again last week), I was shocked by the state of neglect that prevailed in the toilets and cloakroom.

I am aware of the fact that new premises are being built near the present ones, but this certainly does not justify the neglect now prevailing, and I think that, in return for the newly raised admittance fee of IS20 the least the public can expect are clean toilets and cloakrooms.

J. TEPPERBERG,
Jerusalem.

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